

Walesa's Miscalculation: Poland Has Changed

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — In the end, the past caught up with Lech Walesa. The hero of Solidarity and the master of high-stakes politics lost the presidency to the ex-Communist challenger, Alexander Kwasniewski, by miscalculating how fast and how far Poland had changed in the six years since communism fell, analysts here said Monday.

Mr. Walesa, whose campaign rhetoric hammered on vague fears about the return

NEWS ANALYSIS

of communism, failed to see past the blinders of his own great, 15-year-old, political achievements or to realize the depth to which the electorate had changed and tired of crisis politics.

Mr. Walesa conceded his loss Monday night in a press conference marked by disdain for Mr. Kwasniewski, who captured 51.72 percent of the vote, according to official vote tallies by the State Election Commission. The new president vows to keep Poland on the reform path. (Page 5)

A man whose life was committed to fighting a totalitarian regime, Mr. Walesa said Monday night he would refuse to meet with Mr. Kwasniewski, whose election means that both the Parliament and presidency are in the control of former Communists.

"We have nothing to talk about," said Mr. Walesa, who will remain in office until Dec. 21. "I never change my mind."

Mr. Kwasniewski appeared later on state television to commit himself to a modern Polish state. "Poland will never go back



The president-elect, Alexander Kwasniewski, with his wife, Jolanta, saluting his supporters in Warsaw.

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U.S. Stocks Break Landmark Barrier

Dow Average Peaks Past 5,000 In 5-Year Roll for Blue Chips

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average broke through the 5,000 level on Monday, representing a near doubling of the market value of America's blue-chip companies over the past five years.

Despite the fact that the index fell back later in the day, many on Wall Street said they expected the market's overall roll to continue if the companies remained profitable and if Washington provided a climate of prudent national budgeting.

The Dow index of 30 corporations, which stood at 4,000 only nine months ago and at 2,530 on Nov. 20, 1990, as the United States was heading into its last recession, moved just above 5,000 half an hour after morning trading began. Week-end news indicating that the federal budget stalemate was being broken by Congress and the White House provided the impetus.

The index fell back to 4,985 by 11 A.M. but then shot up to 5,003 by 1 P.M. After a downward roller-coaster ride, the index closed at 4,983.09, down 6.86 on the day.

The stock market was restrained by the failure of the bond market to display euphoria about the budget developments. With traders anticipating new cash-management issues promised last week by Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin to finance the government, prices of Treasury

securities declined, raising the yield on the 30-year Treasury bond to 6.25 percent and maintaining bonds' attraction as investments relative to stocks.

Although the Dow index itself is little more than "a glamour number," in the words of Hugh Johnson of First Albany Securities, the new high — the 80th this year — was reached after a steady, three-day climb of 118 points that focused attention on Wall Street's strength as a sign of the true power of the U.S. economy.

Abby Joseph Cohen, co-chairman of the securities firm Goldman, Sachs' investment committee, singled out the decline of inflation as the most important cause for the demand for financial assets during this decade, although not the only one.

"Baby boomers and investors in general are interested in financial assets as opposed to tangible stores of value such as second homes, paintings, and collectibles," she said. "Low inflation has focused them on things that are going to grow in value, and people also want things that have a return. That means stocks and bonds."

U.S. companies in particular, she said, have become hugely profitable by firing workers, investing heavily in new computerized machinery, and expanding overseas operations that translate into bottom-line gains with a cheaper dollar. The average return on corporate equity in the United States is roughly 20 percent, twice the rate in Europe and 10 times that in Japan.

Moreover, Ms. Cohen found Washington's budget drama "entertaining" because, in the end, she and most of Wall Street felt the government was bound to continue cutting the budget deficit, either faster or slower, but cutting nonetheless. The deficit is already far below the high of 6.3 percent of gross domestic product reached during the Reagan era in 1983, having sunk to its present level of about 2.5 percent.

Jibing at Europe's problems with public finances in the attempt to attain monetary integration, she said the United States was "the only major country in the world to meet the Maastricht targets" for economic convergence, which stipulate a maximum government deficit of 3 percent and inflation targets long surpassed by America.

Charles Carlsoo, editor of Dow Theory Forecasts, a technical newsletter tracking the index, said it reflected most broad market indexes, one reason being that "big companies are doing what small ones are doing to innovate and become more efficient."

Excluding Monday's activity, the Dow had risen 30.06 percent since the first of the year while the Standard and Poor's 500 index had climbed 29.60 percent and the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index had gained 26.91 percent.

Although December may well see a pause, as fund managers sell stocks to lock in profits and dress up their year-end books, few market-watchers expect more than a minor correction in coming months unless the anticipated budget agreement is revealed as a sham or the Federal Reserve Board abandons its flexible approach to managing the economy.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 6.86	Up 0.79%
4983.09	127.33
The Dollar	
New York	Mon. close previous close
DM	1.4075 1.4073
Pound	1.554 1.5433
Yen	101.345 102.15
FF	4.8542 4.8482

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Bosnia Negotiators Get Some Leeway as Treaty Deadline Expires

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Amid growing but still-fragile hope of an end to nearly four years of war, the Bosnian peace negotiations continued Monday in Dayton, Ohio, hours after a deadline imposed by the U.S. sponsors of the talks was extended.

Officials said arduous discussions were under way on the most intractable issues, primarily the question of land corridors linking areas held by Bosnian Serbs, as well as the precise shape of Sarajevo.

Negotiators suggested a new round of talks might be needed.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher rejoined the negotiations among Bosnia's warring factions after an all-night session and a brief sleep.

"Maybe at the end of the day we'll take stock of where we are; we'll take it one step at a time, hour by hour," said a senior U.S. official, briefing reporters.

Mr. Christopher met several times with all three Balkan leaders Monday.

"We're still talking, and that's a positive sign," another U.S. official said.

A senior Balkan gate told The Associated Press that Dayton, rather than Sarajevo, might be the place to negotiate control of the Posavina, a border in northern Bosnia.

The Bosnian Serbs, who control the 50-kilometer passage between their eastern and western holdings, are seeking to widen it. But the current government side wants its territory to cut through the strip of land in order to allow access to the Sava River on the Croatian border.

Some areas of ostensible agreement had evaporated, officials said. But one source, close to the Serbian delegation, said, "I think there's going to be a deal." He told Reuters that he thought a deal would be reached in time to be initiated Tuesday.

Mr. Christopher's meetings on Monday included all three leaders — Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia, Slobodan Milosevic of

Serbia and the Croatian leader, Franjo Tudjman, who flew in from Zagreb. Mr. Christopher later met with the European negotiator, Carl Bildt, and other Contact Group members.

On Sunday, the United States had set what it said was an inflexible deadline: At 10 A.M. on Monday, there would be either an elaborate ceremony to initial a peace accord or a simple press conference to announce failure.

But that deadline was extended as the talks continued.

"We think these countries want an agreement," said Nicholas Burns, the State Department spokesman. "But we are not

going to drag them across the finish line."

White House sources said President Bill Clinton might fly to Dayton if he thought he could help clinch an agreement.

As the tentative agreement stood, the Bosnians would be ratifying the loss of 49 percent of their territory. Bosnian Serbs, meanwhile, were struggling to avoid physical isolation within the new Bosnia.

The tentative agreement would set up two ethnic entities. One would be controlled jointly by Muslims and Croats, the other by Serbs. The central government,

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AGENDA

Diana Admits She Was Unfaithful

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International Classified

Diana, Princess of Wales, acknowledged in a television interview broadcast Monday that she had been unfaithful to her husband, Charles. Asked if her relationship with a former cavalry officer, James Hewitt, went beyond friendship, she said in the interview with the BBC, "Yes, I loved him. Yes, I was in love with him." It was the first time that Diana, who separated from her husband in 1992, had acknowledged adultery.

She added that she did not want a divorce but said she was waiting for the Prince of Wales to decide. "I don't want a divorce but obviously we need clarity on a situation that has been of enormous discussion," Diana said. She also said that she was devastated when Mr. Hewitt published a book about their relationship, but that there was "a lot of fantasy" in his account. (Page 10)

The Pentagon's Latest Outpost: Albania

Ragtag Army Finds Itself Part of U.S. Grand Strategy

By John Pomfret
and David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

Looking stately in a sharp new uniform, Major General Perlat Sula stood on a bluff overlooking the deep blue waters off Albania's Adriatic coast. The Albanian Air Force commander wore a pensive look: Dancing through his head, he said, were visions of U.S. Marines landing in the soft surf, U.S. Army helicopters flitting along the shoreline and U.S. Navy warplanes shrieking overhead.

Under Albanian communism, General Sula would have been having a nightmare. "Today," he said, "it is a very good dream."

Only three years after Albania shed a

virulent form of totalitarianism that won it the sobriquet "the North Korea of Europe," its military has run headlong into the embrace of the U.S. Defense Department. The result, a partnership between the richest army in the world and one of the poorest, has spawned what one West European diplomat called "perhaps the weirdest military relationship I've ever seen."

Albania was the first nation in the former Eastern Bloc to formally request entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the 10th to sign up for NATO's Partnership for Peace.

It is scheduled to become the first state in the former Eastern Bloc to buy weapons from the United States. The Pentagon has allocated \$2 million in its 1996 budget to

help Albania buy two TOW anti-tank systems and five Vulcan anti-aircraft weapons. U.S. military aid to Albania has run the gamut from more than 150 used vehicles to a 500-bed field hospital and a shipment of army underwear. Plans next year are for several T-37 jet trainers and two patrol boats to be thrown in free.

Later this month, a team of U.S. military surveyors is scheduled to arrive in Albania to scout for a training center for Albanians and U.S. sailors and Marines, including the center General Sula visited recently on the seashore at Rreth Garth, 55 kilometers (35 miles) southwest of Tirana, the capital. If a deal is cut — several U.S. officers confirmed that it is being pursued seriously —

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U.S. Budget Standoff Ends; President's Foes Are Elated

Compiled by the Staff from Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A six-day partial shutdown of the United States government ended Monday with a budget compromise between President Bill Clinton and Congress, and with an assertion by the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, that "I think in the long run people are going to say the Republican Congress produced the first balanced budget in a generation."

Under a deal worked out Sunday night, the White House and Congress agreed to extend a stopgap arrangement for financing government operations up to Dec. 15,

giving more time for setting spending levels for 1996 and for dealing with the wider issue of the long-term balanced-budget plan.

Mr. Clinton accepted the Republicans' goal of balancing the federal budget in seven years, but insisted on language intended to protect his priorities in long-term negotiations.

At best, the agreement merely paved the way for an intense debate over the broader bill the Republicans passed last week for balancing the budget by 2002, which Mr. Clinton threatened again to veto as too harsh. The stalemate could repeat itself next month if no overall agreement on taxes and spending is reached.

But with the agreement, Monday morning brought the return of a normal — that is, thick as molasses — rush hour to Washington. About 800,000 federal employees across the country piled into offices where tasks had mounted since Tuesday.

Both sides claimed vindication from the standoff and victory in its outcome.

"The president got what we wanted," Leon E. Panetta, the White House chief of staff, said on ABC's "Good Morning America."

The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, told Republican

New Beatles: Many Beats Short of a Masterpiece

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After months of buildup, the new Beatles record has hit the stores. It resembles an out-of-focus and not-so-instant replay.

This album — the first of three double-CD packages — is like a tout bustling you with a wad of singles wrapped in a hundred-dollar bill: There's less here than meets the eye.

How about album notes that tell you this: "Adding their own distinctive touch, the Beatles threw in the 'cha-cha-boom!' for good measure" on "Besame Mucho." If "Besame Mucho" does not satisfy your nostalgia habit, try "The Sheik of Araby."

The initial version of "Love Me Do," with Pete Best on drums, was only discovered in 1994. So far so good. But, we are told, it is slower than the original: "The tempo varies," the notes inform us. Right. They can't keep time, in other words. It doesn't swing. Just so long as you let us know.



From left, Ringo Starr, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and producer George Martin during the recording.

Although a lot has been made about the digital sound quality, much of it sounds like it's coming from the bottom of a well.

For all its faults, the album bears evidence of that spark that made four mediocre musicians add up to a great deal more than the sum of their parts. On "Let Me Your Comb," they get into a groove seemingly without knowing it. It just eases on in there all by itself.

Listening to "Free as a Bird," first

recorded circa 1977 by John Lennon as a demo and then finished by the other three in 1994, you can hear how far the group came in 15 years.

That song is so much better than the early '60s material that forms the rest of this CD. They sing better. They're better instrumentalists. This is perhaps the only track you might find interesting if you didn't know who was performing. Fifty-seven tracks like this would add up to a masterpiece.

We are promised two more double albums bringing us up to the time when the Beatles were making some of the 20th century's more interesting music. By the time they get to out-takes of Sgt. Pepper, Abbey Road and the White Album, we might get some insight into how they made their masterpieces. And want more of them.

In the meantime, though, listening to "Anthology 1" will amount to little more than a bard day's night.

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Military Mystery / Economic Woes and Arms Embargo Block Tehran

U.S. Celebrates Iran's Buildup That Never Was

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An immense, conventional military buildup by Iran forecast three years ago by Washington, and cited ever since as a major, continuing threat to U.S. interests in the Gulf region, never fully materialized, according to U.S. officials and independent experts.

Iran's deepening economic woes and a strict Western embargo on arms sales to Tehran have instead forced the country to scale back sharply its military procurement plans, with the result that it poses much less of a conventional threat to its neighbors than Washington predicted, the officials said.

Billions of dollars worth of Iranian arms purchases — including many orders from Russia or North Korea — have either been put on hold or canceled, leaving the country with few of the advanced planes, tanks, missiles, armored personnel carriers and other modern equipment that it wanted to buy.

U.S. officials report hearing in recent months that many Iranian military officers have been forced to take second jobs to make ends meet, that the government has been scrambling to fabricate spare parts for arms it purchased more than 20 years ago and that the proficiency of the pilots of its military aircraft is dropping steadily.

These problems can be viewed as a sign either that Washington's two-year, concerted campaign to isolate and "contain" Iran — as well as neighboring Iraq — is working better than previously expected or that the repeated U.S. cries of alarm about the growing Iranian military threat have been vastly overblown. But there is no disagreement that "the buildup that was forecast in 1992 hasn't occurred," said a U.S. defense official. He and three other U.S. officials provided a detailed and consistent assessment of Iran's military capabilities on condition that they not be identified.

U.S. warnings about Iran's intentions were sounded in 1992 by Robert M. Gates, then the CIA director, who said that Iran was spending \$2 billion annually on foreign-made weapons systems in a five-year drive to become the region's major power.

His remarks helped fuel anti-Iranian sentiment on Capitol Hill that remains strong. It found expression this summer in draft legislation to cut off U.S. oil purchases from Iran, partly to deny it access to funds that could be spent on the military, and more recently in a plan to punish any foreign companies that invest in Iran's production of oil and natural gas.

Senior Clinton administration officials have recently sounded alarms similar to Mr. Gates'. Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff told the House International Relations committee on Nov. 9, for example, that Iran was still engaged "in a conventional military buildup that threatens regional peace and stability."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher also has cited the buildup in calling for U.S. allies to treat Iran as a pariah state.

But even without any new U.S. trade sanctions, other officials said, Iran's economic crisis will force further cuts in its defense budget. Already, annual expenditures on foreign arms have declined to between \$500 million and \$800 million, due in part to declining oil revenues and short-term or medi-



Members of the Iranian Army conducting maneuvers south of Tehran this summer. The troops lack major elements of firepower.

Meeting on 3 Disputed Gulf Islands Possible

Agence France-Presse
TEHRAN — The foreign ministers of Iran and the United Arab Emirates may meet soon in Qatar to resume talks on the three disputed Gulf islands, the official IRNA news agency said Monday.

Iranian and UAE officials are currently discussing the strategic islands of Abu Musa, Greater Tunb and Lesser Tunb in Qatar's capital, Doha. These are the first such negotiations since 1992,

when a session in the United Arab Emirates broke up without agreement.

The discussions, which started Saturday, are to set an agenda for an "upcoming meeting" between Iran's foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, and the Emirates' foreign minister, Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed al Nahyan, in Doha, IRNA said.

Iran insisted previously that the meeting be held in Tehran since

the last one, in 1992, was in Abu Dhabi.

Abu Dhabi has demanded a comprehensive negotiation on all three islands, while Tehran is ready to discuss only Abu Musa, which was administered by the two countries until a dispute erupted in 1992 after the UAE accused Iran of trying to annex the island.

Iran has contended that its sovereignty over the three islands — at the entrance to the Gulf,

through which one-fifth of the world's crude oil is shipped — is not negotiable. It has called for bilateral talks, however, to remove what it terms misunderstandings.

The Iranian daily newspaper Akhbar described as a "gesture of goodwill" Iran's willingness to hold the talks in Doha rather than Tehran.

Iranian leaders have made no comment about the negotiations in Doha.

um-term foreign debts that are estimated at more than \$35 billion.

Michael Eisenstadt, a senior fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, estimates that Iran's military procurement has been cut by 50 percent "across the board."

"Clearly they have not succeeded in obtaining more than a fraction of what they wanted," he said.

From 1989 to 1995, he told the House committee, Iran acquired roughly 60 combat aircraft, instead of several hundred that U.S. officials projected it would get; around 200 tanks, or less than one-fifth of the projection; and about 100 of the 200 to 300 artillery pieces it evidently wanted.

Two Russian Kilo-class diesel submarines, which Iran obtained last year despite protest from Washington, have proved less fearsome than expected, other officials said. Their batteries and air-conditioning have faltered in the warm waters of the Gulf, with the result that the submarines set out from port only a few times a year on brief "demonstration voyages," according to an official.

The Iranians "are not happy with the Russian technology," and the long-expected purchase of a third submarine is said to be on hold until the defects are repaired. On the other hand, U.S. officials were not pleased by Iran's acquisition last spring of five missile patrol boats from China.

Other military equipment that Iran has evidently been forced to do without includes a Russian command and control aircraft, some advanced SA-10 anti-aircraft missiles, logistics vehicles and hundreds of armored personnel carriers, U.S. officials say.

Under sustained U.S. pressure, Russia agreed last year that it would not sell Iran any additional advanced weaponry or new types of weapons but would only fulfill existing contracts calling for the purchase of several hundred tanks and various other equipment. U.S. officials estimate that Iran may not now be able to afford all these arms for another decade, however.

Even Iran's buildup of troops on the three

small islands it claims in the Gulf — which caused substantial worry when it was publicized last February by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John M. Shalikashvili — has since been scaled back. Some of the tanks and armored personnel carriers shipped there have been put into storage while around 10 percent of the 4,000 or so soldiers have been withdrawn.

Similarly, an Iranian attempt to obtain medium-range ballistic missiles from North Korea also appears to have been quashed or postponed, U.S. officials said. But China and North Korea are still supplying Iran with missile guidance equipment and technology, as well as Scud B and Scud C missiles.

COMING UP

Costs for the United Nations' 16 current peacekeeping missions are far exceeding the UN's regular budget, and officials sense that trying to stop belligerents from fighting is a mistake.

Seoul Prosecutors Visit Roh in Jail
Fellow Prisoners Unhappy

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korean prosecutors questioned the jailed former president, Roh Tae Woo, on Monday about his slush fund as prisoners were reported to have threatened to go on a hunger strike to protest his special treatment.

A senior prosecutor, Ahn Kang Min, said legal officials had visited Mr. Roh and expected to summon Kim Chong In, Mr. Roh's former secretary for economic affairs, and Lee Won Joo, a former member of Parliament who was in Mr. Roh's inner circle.

Mr. Ahn said that it was unlikely that other politicians would be called in for questioning over Mr. Roh's \$654 million slush fund.

"We will use other ways to see if any politicians were involved," Mr. Ahn said.

In a related development, several prisoners were said to have vowed to go on a hunger strike because they felt it was unfair that special treatment was being given to Mr. Roh, who was arrested Thursday.

"He has committed a crime," said a spokesman for a group claiming to represent the prisoners. "And so he should get the same treatment as any criminal. Several prisoners have vowed to protest."

Mr. Roh is believed to be in a prison cell about twice as large as other very important prisoners get. His cell is heated and he has a private shower.

The prosecution has ordered an investigation into rumors that 31 politicians from both the governing and opposition parties received bribes from Mr. Roh, the South Korean press agency Yonhap said.

It added that prosecutors were trying to find a document that reportedly lists the names of politicians who received bribes or political funds from Mr. Roh's slush fund or enterprises.

In a fearful confession last month, Mr. Roh admitted gathering \$654 million while president from 1988 to 1993 and retaining \$242 million now in secret accounts.

Kinkel Favors
An Oil Embargo
Against Nigeria

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said Monday that he favored an oil embargo on Nigeria as a protest against the hanging of nine civil rights activists 10 days ago.

"I favor an oil embargo and a freeze of assets because these are the measures that would probably impress Nigeria," he said.

Foreign ministers of the European Union meeting here decided to enforce an arms embargo and other sanctions to punish Nigeria. The ministers said further measures were being considered. They did not elaborate.

The statement said the sanctions, which include tighter restrictions on visas for Nigeria's military leaders and their families and a freeze on aid, would have immediate effect.

The ministers also reaffirmed measures adopted in 1993, such as the suspension of military cooperation.

TRAVEL UPDATE

New York Weighs Gambling Cruises

NEW YORK (NYT) — Mayor Rudolph Giuliani has pledged to make a decision by the end of the year on whether to allow gambling cruise ships to sail out of New York City.

If approved, the plan would revive legal casino gambling for the first time since gambling halls were banned by New York state in the 1840s. The cruise ships would skirt the state ban on casino gambling because gambling would not begin until they had dropped anchor in international waters.

The State Assembly speaker, Sheldon Silver, has said he believes the plan would violate a law that prohibits gambling equipment anywhere in New York. But city officials say they have no ships that would be legal as long as they did not carry slot machines. "The law says that gambling devices can be transported in sealed containers," he said.

Grand Canyon Reopens to Tourists

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, Arizona (AP) — The Grand Canyon National Park was ready for business Monday, opening its gates to tourists after having to shut down for the first time in its 76-year history.

A trickle of cars began entering the park only hours after President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans reached an agreement Sunday to reopen federal government.

The closing cost about \$1 million a day in lost tourism revenue for the area. About 13,000 tourists visit the park each day.

Sweden Backs New Car Ferry Rules

LONDON (AP) — Sweden's transportation minister urged the world shipping community Monday to honor hundreds of people who perished on the Estonia and other ferries by improving safety standards.

"It is not acceptable that it should ever happen again," Transportation Minister Ines Uusmann said of the disasters at a meeting of the International Maritime Organization.

It is considering recommendations by a panel of experts to amend the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, which regulates the operation of all car ferries.

Doctors at public hospitals in Italy went on strike Monday for the first time in five years to press for higher pay. The nine unions involved said that members would guarantee emergency services during the 24-hour strike.

Israel and Qatar have agreed in principle on the first flights between the Jewish state and a Gulf Arab country, the director of Israeli civil aviation, Menahem Sharon, said. He said an "understanding" had been reached in talks in Qatar for two weekly round-trip charter flights between Doha and Tel Aviv.

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Mulroney Sues Canada Over Graft Investigation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MONTREAL — Former Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, a Conservative, filed a libel suit for \$5 million Canadian dollars against the Liberal government of Prime Minister Jean Chretien over Justice Department accusations linking Mr. Mulroney with kickbacks

related to the biggest purchase of aircraft in Canadian airline history.

The huge suit, equivalent of \$37 million, was the first ever by a former prime minister against the Canadian government. It was filed by Mr. Mulroney's lawyers in Quebec Superior Court in Montreal.

Mr. Mulroney did not appear in court when the lawsuit was filed by one of his attorneys, Louis Brousseau. The action names the Department of Justice, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian federal government.

Mr. Mulroney announced over the weekend that he would file the legal action because of what he called "false and reckless" allegations in a letter from the Canadian Justice Department to Swiss authorities on Sept. 29.

The Financial Post newspaper reported Saturday that the Justice Department letter asked Swiss authorities for information to support allegations of "criminal activities carried out by the former prime minister."

The letter names Mr. Mulroney in connection with alleged payments linked to a 1.8 billion dollar Air Canada purchase of 34 A320 aircraft from Airbus Industrie in 1988, the newspaper reported. Mr. Mulroney was prime minister from 1984 to 1993, and Air Canada was government-owned at the time of the purchase.

Air Canada acquired the 34 Airbus passenger jets after an aggressive bidding contest between the Airbus consortium of French, German, British and

Spanish interests and Boeing Co. of Seattle.

For years, rumors have circulated of multimillion-dollar commissions to Conservative politicians to smooth the way for Airbus with Air Canada. Airbus needed success in North America to reinforce its credibility as a viable competitor of Boeing.

Official inquiries developed no substantive leads, and the case was put aside. But the Justice Department reopened the investigation after a Canadian Broadcasting Co. news program reported this year that Airbus may have paid commissions to Conservative politicians through secret Swiss bank accounts.

In September, the Justice Department wrote to the Swiss government asking for help in investigating the accusations and requesting a freeze on any bank accounts related to the Airbus case.

The letter, which named Mr. Mulroney as the beneficiary of one of the accounts, prompted

Mr. Mulroney's suit, which lawyers said would be filed on Monday and would ask for 50 million dollars in damages.

According to one of Mr. Mulroney's lawyers, Harvey Yarosky, the Justice Department letter said the government believed "that Mr. Mulroney was involved in a criminal conspiracy to accept payments for influencing Air Canada's decision to buy airplanes from Airbus." The full text of the letter has not been released.

Mr. Yarosky said that "Mr. Mulroney categorically and unequivocally states that he had absolutely nothing to do with Air Canada's decision to buy Airbus, nor did he receive a cent from anyone."

While popular at the start of his two terms, Mr. Mulroney left office as the least loved Canadian leader since the advent of public opinion polls. Voters blamed him for economic setbacks that sent unemployment surging into double digits.

(Reuters, NYT)

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DEATH NOTICE

Friends of
John Robinson Fisk
will be saddened to learn of his death on 17 November 1995. The cremation will take place at the crematorium de St-Denis-les-Joncherelles in Villeneuve, rue Marcel-Sambat on Friday 24 November at 15 o'clock.

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Armenia	001-800-777-1111	Denmark	800-1-8277	Jamaica (Jamaica)	875	Paraguay	176
Australia	8-16-133	Dominican Republic	1114-777	Jamaica (other)	875	Peru	105-07
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Austria	022-902-014	Finland	191	Kenya	000-12	Poland	00104-800-318
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THE AMERICAS

4th Term Is Out
For Kassebaum

The Associated Press
TOPEKA, Kansas — Nancy Landon Kassebaum announced Monday that she would not seek a fourth term.

"My reason for this decision is very simple and purely personal," the 63-year-old Kansas Republican said. "I believe the time has come for me to leave the Senate and pursue other challenges, including the challenge of being a grandmother."

Mrs. Kassebaum said that recent statements had left few doubts about her intentions, but that she delayed her announcement out of concern for becoming ineffective in the Senate.



Congressional budget committee chiefs, John R. Kasich, left, and Pete V. Domenici, celebrating the compromise.

'A House Divided' Brawls Its Way to a Deal

By Jerry Gray
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a week in which the federal government shut down, two representatives brawled and Democrats staged a sit-in on the House floor, the Senate opened its rare Sunday session with its chaplain praying for divine intervention.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," the Reverend Lloyd John Ogilvie said. "We acknowledge that presently we are a divided government."

Out of earshot of Mr. Ogilvie's prayer, White House negotiators and the Republican leaders in Congress spent the day making offers, counteroffers and

counter-counteroffers while tourists jammed the public galleries and hallways of the Capitol, one of the few landmarks not closed by the shutdown.

Just before 7 P.M., in a span of five minutes, the Senate by voice vote approved two deals: one that reopened all of the government on Monday, and a second that would keep the government going on a temporary basis until Dec. 15 to give Congress and the president time to work out a permanent deal.

At mid-afternoon, as Mr. Ogilvie was delivering his prayer, offering a special appeal of wisdom for Senator Bob Dole, Representative Newt Gingrich and President Bill Clinton, a White House negotiating team led by the chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, was in a nearby office

fashioning the two counteroffers.

As negotiators conducted their political horse-trading, the Senate carried on its first Sunday session in five years and only the 17th in its history.

There was hardly discussion, and when there was some, it was on the weeklong shutdown of the government, the longest time in the nation's history, and the accompanying political farce.

"It's a food fight," said Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona. "Mothers wouldn't approve of their sons behaving in the ways that we've seen happen, especially wrestling matches on the floor of the House of Representatives and a great deal of disparagement of integrity and character and personal attacks that are being

mounted on both sides."

From the other side of the aisle, Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, said, "We have a situation where we have become the laughing stock of the world."

Several members rose in support of legislation that would ensure that paychecks for members of Congress were cut off during government shutdowns.

Under current law, members of Congress, along with the president and Supreme Court justices, are considered essential and must be paid during shutdowns.

Also, members of Congress are paid on the first of the month, about \$11,100, rather than every two weeks like most federal employees.

POLITICAL NOTES

Tough Year for Republican Field

ORLANDO, Florida — The presidential straw poll in Florida left the race for the Republican nomination almost exactly where it was when the year began, with Senator Bob Dole of Kansas in a commanding position but unable to generate real enthusiasm among party activists, and his field of rivals struggling for recognition and support.

Ben Ginsberg, a former Republican National Committee official, summed up the last major political contest of 1995: "Everyone had something to be disappointed about."

For Mr. Dole, the straw poll marked the end of a difficult stage: the competitions, events and forums dominated by the activist, deeply conservative wing of the Republican Party. He has survived this stage with his front-runner status intact.

But while his speech contained many of the ideas and issues that normally animate Republican audiences, the 3,400 delegates gave more enthusiastic receptions to other candidates, including Senator Phil Gramm of Texas. (WP)

No Political Holiday for Gingrich

WASHINGTON — The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, said Monday that he was unlikely to run for president but would mull over the issue with his daughters on the Thanksgiving weekend.

"I think it's very, very unlikely. We'll say something about it next Monday," the Georgia Republican told CBS. (Reuters)

Awaiting 'George Washington II'

LOS ANGELES — With his Reform Party pushing hard to establish itself in six more states by Jan. 1, Ross Perot is holding out the possibility — and the challenge — that the party will not run its own presidential candidate if either the Democrats or Republicans nominated "George Washington II."

He said that the party, which is known as the Independence Party in other states, would give its backing to another party's candidate who met Reform Party standards. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

President Bill Clinton, on the accord with Congress that ended the standoff that partly shut down the government: "The American people have won in two ways. The government will go back to work, we can have an open, honest, straightforward discussion about how best to balance the budget." (AP)

Away From Politics

• Three people were killed when a single-engine plane crashed into an apartment house in Fullerton, California. The fatalities included the pilot of the plane and two people on the ground. (AP)

• Eric Ober, president of the CBS News division, defended the network's decision to kill a "60 Minutes" interview that was critical of the tobacco industry, saying the interview was sound but posed "significant" legal risks. The New York Times had reported that CBS News killed the interview with a former tobacco company executive because they feared, in part, that they would be held legally responsible for violating the man's confidentiality agreement with his former employer, Brown & Williamson. (AP)

• Two American skiers died and four were hospitalized with frostbite after they were caught overnight on a glacier in France. The authorities said the group had been skiing on monitored slopes on the Grande Motte glacier near Chambéry in France, but lost its way after bad weather closed in. The skiers were found about 800 meters from a slope that was marked and regularly monitored. (AFP)

Welfare Wrangle's Ups and Downs
For Clinton, High Hopes Turned Quickly to Ashes

By Alison Mitchell
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Moments after the Senate overwhelmingly voted in September to end 60 years of federal social policy and impose a five-year limit on welfare benefits, the White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, exchanged a triumphant high-five slap with Rahm I. Emanuel, a presidential aide.

The Clinton administration had been bitterly divided over whether the president should support this bill, but on that September day the closest aides to the president saw the Senate action as a victory.

Now, two months later, President Bill Clinton is expected to veto the welfare compromise struck by House and Senate negotiators. His aides say it would mean unacceptable reductions in nutrition programs and aid to disabled children.

Instead of being an example of Mr. Clinton's seeming inability to hold to a single political course, the journey from September's celebration to the president's expected veto shows the quandary facing Mr. Clinton since the Republicans took over what had once been his initiative and pushed his proposals to the right.

In 1991, when Mr. Clinton promised to "end welfare as we know it," he never expected to be confronted by the drastic question he now faces about how far he can accommodate the Republicans.

It may be that Mr. Clinton's warm words for the Senate were largely tactical: By supporting the Senate measure, he became free to veto the conference agreement. Then he could keep the allegiance of liberals and say in 1996 that he had supported the same welfare measure as Senator Bob Dole, the leading Republican.

Or, at year's end, Mr. Clinton may approve a welfare measure that embraces the sweeping changes underlying both the House and Senate bills. Both would replace an array of federal antipoverty programs with limited lump-sum payments to the states and give the states broad authority to run their own welfare programs. The bills would also set a five-year limit on public assistance.

Mr. Clinton's aides say he holds some bedrock principles on welfare: he advocates time limits on benefits, work requirements, child care for working mothers, and strong measures to wrest child support payments from fathers who have abandoned their children.

But in the past few weeks, Mr. Clinton has given mixed signals. First, he disowned his own 1994 welfare plan as too lenient. In an interview with black columnists, he said he could not support "just cav-

alierly putting a bunch of kids back below the poverty line." Yet when his budget office released a study a few days later saying the Senate bill could push 1.2 million more children into poverty, his spokesman said the president still "may have to accept that bill."

Now aides say the president's strategist for 1996, Dick Morris, has moved from believing that the president should agree to a balanced budget and welfare legislation to thinking that he can veto Republican measures as too extreme and make next year a referendum on competing values.

Liberals inside and outside the administration have mounted a crusade to persuade Mr. Clinton to veto the bill.

"This is a crucial moral litmus test for this presidency and this nation," said Marian Wright Edelman, a longtime Clinton friend who heads the Children's Defense Fund.

Attacks on Affirmative Action Falter

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The drive to outlaw California's affirmative action programs has run into serious political and financial difficulties, and similar efforts elsewhere in the United States, most inspired by the one in California, have also lost momentum.

Though polls show a majority of Americans have strong reservations about the fairness of employment, contracting and college-admission programs that reach out to women and minorities, the push to kill such programs outright has failed thus far to stir much definitive legislative action or to draw the large amounts of money and manpower needed to conduct petition drives.

Rather, at the strong insistence of civil rights and women's organizations, legislators are increasingly taking an "amend it — don't end it" approach, calling for the elimination of fixed racial and gender quotas and goals but urging the retention of outreach programs.

"It's premature to predict the death of affirmative action," said Ralph Nease of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of public interest groups that is in the forefront of the fight to save affirmative action. "Most Americans still favor righting old wrongs. They may have a problem with quotas, but not with justice."

Here in California, no bill demanding total elimination of affirmative action has made it through the state legislature to date, mainly because of Democratic opposition but also because some Republicans are concerned about a backlash against their party.

More telling, a much-publicized drive to gather enough petition signatures to put affirmative action to an up-or-down vote on the 1996 California ballot is struggling

in legislatures in at least a dozen states — Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas and Washington.

As for petition efforts aimed at ending anti-affirmative action by putting it to a public vote, they are under way in at least five states besides California — Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts and Oregon — but thus far with little success.

In Massachusetts, for example, a group called Citizens Against Reverse Discrimination filed official notice in August that it intended to try to put a measure on the 1996 ballot. But with the deadline for collecting 65,000 signatures nine days away, the group has yet to circulate the first sign-up sheet.

No one is yet asserting that affirmative action defenders have carried the day.

"The big effort earlier this year in some states to simply kill affirmative action really didn't go anywhere," said Brenda Trolin, who monitors affirmative action issues for the National Conference of State Legislatures.

"There was too much backlash. What we see coming now, starting early next year, is a big push to keep affirmative action but, at the same time, to fix it, to make it work more fairly. We've gotten calls on the issue from legislators in almost every state."

'Most people still favor righting old wrongs. They may have a problem with quotas, but not with justice.'

to circulate petitions. The issue also lost steam after Governor Pete Wilson, whose presidential campaign helped bring anti-affirmative action movements to the national stage, stepped out of the race in September.

Elsewhere, according to surveys by civil rights organizations and the National Conference of State Legislatures, anti-affirmative action measures have been defeated or have thus far failed to win full floor

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Marguerite Young, Novelist, Dies at 87

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

Marguerite Young, 87, the Indiana-born writer who became a darling of the avant-garde and inspired a devoted cult following even as she infuriated and confounded mainstream critics with a single gargantuan novel, died Friday in Indianapolis.

Miss Young, a longtime New School writing teacher in New York who began her literary career as an award-winning poet and ended it as a critic, essayist and biographer, was a respected literary figure and cherished Greenwich Village eccentric well before Scribner published her one and only novel, "Miss MacIntosh, My Darling," in 1965.

Afterward she became a legend: the woman with the page-boy haircut who looked like W. H. Auden, wrote like James Joyce, strode through the Village in her signature serapes, had breakfast at Bigelow's with Richard Wright, got drunk at the White Horse Tavern with Dylan Thomas, palled around with Truman Capote and Carson McCullers, kept a vast collection of dolls in her Bleeker Street apartment and regaled intimates with tales of her romantic conquests.

Anyone who has not heard of Miss Young, nor read her magnum opus, "Miss MacIntosh, My Darling," need not feel ashamed. Surely one of the most widely unread books ever acclaimed, it has actually been read by comparatively few, by fewer still all the way through.

When she was 20, Miss Young won first prize in a literary contest at Butler University. Her first book of poems, "Prismatic Ground," was published in 1937, a year after receiving a master's in Elizabethan and Jacobean literature from the University of Chicago.

Charles Gordone, 70, won Pulitzer for Drama

New York Times Service
Charles Gordone, 70, who pioneered a polemical form of

race-conscious theater with a blistering drama that made him the first black playwright to win the Pulitzer Prize, died Friday of cancer at his home in College Station, Texas.

A struggling actor, Mr. Gordone found work in 1952 — and the material for his first play, "No Place to Be Somebody" — as a waiter at Johnny Romero's bar in Greenwich Village. The play was produced on Broadway and won the Pulitzer Prize in 1970.

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EUROPE

New President Pledges to Keep Poland on Path to Reform

Compiled by The Staff from Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's president-elect, Alexander Kwasniewski, vowed Monday to keep the country on a reform track and continue the efforts of the defeated incumbent, Lech Walesa, to join NATO and the European Union.

Mr. Kwasniewski, speaking live on television minutes after official results were published, said he aimed to unite all Poles behind a program of economic growth.

The head of the electoral commission said at a news conference that Mr. Kwasniewski won 51.7 percent of the vote, while Mr. Walesa received 48.3 percent.

Mr. Walesa became the first non-Communist postwar president of Poland five years ago, taking over from General Wojciech Jaruzelski. His election then marked the end of a decade-long crusade against Communist pow-

er. His defeat at the hands of Mr. Kwasniewski, a former Communist government minister, was a bitter blow for Mr. Walesa.

But the founder of the Solidarity free trade union struck back shortly before the final results were announced, saying that he planned to unite opposition and recoup power in parliamentary elections due by 1997.

"I still have a lot of energy," Mr. Walesa said at a news conference. "and the tango will start for real now."

He declared that a large vote in his favor as president obliged him to act.

"There will be a single electoral platform, we will win everything back in short time," said Mr. Walesa, who promised to set up a single electoral bloc.

"Let's not disperse, let's not abandon our hopes, let's not dissipate our strength. Poland needs us," he said in

a message to a staff earlier crushed by his presidential defeat Sunday.

He vowed to respect the voters' verdict, however, and his spokesman said he was preparing to hand over his chancellery when his remaining month in office ended.

But Bronislaw Geremek, the father figure of the centrist Union for Freedom, the largest opposition party, earlier doubted whether Mr. Walesa was the man to bring the parties together.

"I don't know if it can unite, or unite around the loser in this campaign," Mr. Geremek told a radio interviewer.

The constant conflict between Mr. Walesa and the government, the vetoing of bills and delayed legislation, may have contributed to his defeat, but he has proved himself a doughty fighter.

Mr. Kwasniewski, 41, has pledged

reconciliation, saying that all political camps should take part in Poland's future. "Our task can only be carried out if we all work together."

In a first reverberation of Mr. Walesa's defeat, the three ministers of defense, foreign affairs and the interior, who owed their posts to him, resolved to step down. Mr. Karpinski said they were offering resignations to Prime Minister Jozef Oleksy.

Mr. Walesa became a symbol of resistance to Communist rule when he founded the Soviet bloc's first free trade union at a Gdansk shipyard in 1980. In 1981, he was jailed in a Communist crackdown.

Mr. Walesa based his presidential campaign on invoking the crimes and errors of the Communist past, but voting trends suggested that many had put the battle with communism behind them.

Mr. Walesa said when campaigning that if voters gave the presidency to Mr. Kwasniewski, on top of the government and parliamentary majority his Democratic Left Alliance party captured in 1993, Poland would fall into a "red spiderweb."

Analysts said a litmus test of Mr. Kwasniewski's pledges to heal old divisions would be whether his grouping picked its own supporters for the three ministerial portfolios and eventually other key posts occupied by people loyal to other parties.

The posts of central bank governor, ombudsman, and head of the supreme court judge are all held by people who ran against Mr. Kwasniewski in the elections.

He represents a new breed of former Communist social democrat now being voted to power across Eastern Europe. (Reuters, AP)

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Swedish Health Workers Strike

STOCKHOLM — Some 4,000 Swedish nurses, midwives and lab technicians employed in the public sector went on strike Monday after last-minute negotiations ran aground, a union spokesman said.

The health-care workers' union, SHSTF, has demanded an average wage increase of 5,000 krona (\$760), or about 22 percent, over a three-year period, plus additional sums to be distributed at local level. (Reuters)

Kurds Propose U.S. Mediation

BEIRUT — The leader of Turkey's Kurdish rebels was quoted Monday as saying his guerrillas would halt a 12-year war against Ankara if the United States stepped in to mediate a settlement of the Kurdish problem.

Abdullah Ocalan, leader of the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party, or PKK, told the London-based, Arabic-language newspaper Al Hayat that a settlement lay in the establishment of Kurdish federations within Turkey, Iraq and Iran. (AP)

Papandreou Enters Hospital

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou was admitted to the hospital Monday, shortly after canceling a meeting of his Socialist Party's members of Parliament because he was not feeling well.

Mr. Papandreou, 76, was taken to the Onassis Cardio-surgical Center, a police source said. Mr. Papandreou underwent major heart surgery in 1988 and has appeared frail in recent years. (AP)

Ex-SS Captain Leaves Argentina

BARLOCHE, Argentina — Former SS Captain Erich Priebke, escorted by Italian police, departed Monday for Rome to stand trial for his participation in a World War II massacre of 335 civilians.

Mr. Priebke, 82, spent his last hours in Argentina under guard in his small second-floor apartment in Bariloche, an Andean mountain resort. His extradition was ordered by the Argentine Supreme Court. (AP)

Calendar

EU events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: Meeting of EU think tank on intergovernmental conference.

BRUSSELS: First day of plenary session of economic and social committee.

BRUSSELS: EU Commission President Jacques Santer meets with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

In Reversal, EU Will Consider Ending Trans-Atlantic Tariffs

By Tom Buurkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European Union foreign ministers agreed Monday to study the possible elimination of tariffs and other barriers to trade with the United States, giving a strong boost to efforts to build a trans-Atlantic free-trade area.

The trade study, along with a commitment to seek an acceleration of tariff reductions in the short term, was expected to form the centerpiece of a trans-Atlantic declaration that President Bill Clinton will sign with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain, holder of the EU presidency, on Dec. 3 in Madrid.

The agreement by EU ministers here marked a surprising turnaround in sentiment for free trade. The proposal was first floated early this year as a way of cementing trans-Atlantic ties strained by disputes over trade and policy toward the former Yugoslavia, but was quickly

dismissed by senior U.S. and EU officials as politically unrealistic.

"The idea is very much alive and well and living across the Atlantic," said Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner.

"This is the most significant advance in trans-Atlantic relations since the founding of the European integration movement in 1957," said Stuart E. Eizenstat, the chief U.S. delegate to the European Union. "It will belie any notion that the United States in the post-Cold War era is in any way less engaged in Europe's future than it was in the Cold War era."

The study does not commit either the United States or Europe to entering a free-trade agreement or set a timetable for decisions, but both sides hailed it as a sign of their commitment to liberalizing trade. In the short term, the ministers endorsed an EU-U.S. action plan that commits the two sides to seek to accelerate tariff reductions that

are being phased in under the recent world trade agreement.

The EU ministers overrode French objections to a free-trade study by calling for Europe and the United States to seek to foster monetary stability as part of their cooperation on macroeconomic policy.

France, which has lobbied vigorously to discuss monetary issues directly with Washington, contends that the United States has stolen jobs and growth from Europe by allowing the dollar to weaken substantially.

Sir Leon and Malcolm Rifkind, the British foreign minister, stressed that any bilateral discussions of monetary policy would not interfere with the primacy of the Group of Seven industrialized nations and the International Monetary Fund on the issue.

Mr. Eizenstat said the proposed monetary cooperation did not appear to cause problems with Washington because of the accent on the G-7 and the IMF.

He said that he could not comment until he had seen the agreement, but that Washington could accept monetary cooperation as long as it did not supersede the G-7's leading role on currency questions.

Meanwhile, EU ministers continued a dialogue of the deaf over nuclear testing Monday, with France and its EU partners blasting each other's positions in public but declining to discuss the issue in private.

Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette accused 10 of France's EU allies of hypocrisy for voting to condemn nuclear testing at the United Nations last Thursday, just one day after agreeing that France's nuclear weapons contribute to European security.

But he said he did not debate the issue with his colleagues here and that the matter would be resolved bilaterally between Paris and other EU capitals. "There is no European crisis," he said.

Foreign Minister Susanna Agnelli of Italy expressed regret over the decision of President Jacques Chirac to cancel a meeting that had been scheduled for later this week with her prime minister, Lamberto Dini, in protest of Italy's vote at the UN. But she sought to play down the impact of what she termed a diplomatic "accident."

Foreign Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallen of Sweden, one of the fiercest critics of French nuclear testing, also renewed her government's criticism of French policy, but said she did not raise the subject at Monday's meeting in an effort to limit the damage to European relations. "We all want to cooperate with France," she said.

"Ten votes out of 15 is a very clear message," said Foreign Minister Erik Derycke of Belgium, whose prime minister also was blacklisted by Mr. Chirac over his government's UN vote. "We don't have anything to add to that," he said.

adding that, "in the long term, there is no cloud over Franco-Belgian relations."

The ministers also signed a trade and political cooperation agreement with Israel, which was represented by Shimon Peres in his first foreign trip since taking over as prime minister after the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Peres reiterated his government's commitment to the Middle East peace process, including the agreement to grant autonomy to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We did it because we don't want to dominate another people against their will," he said.

He welcomed the recent "positive tone" of signals from Damascus about possible peace talks and said his government was ready to meet with Syrian officials at a conference between the European Union and 12 Middle East and North African governments in Barcelona next Monday and Tuesday.

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Spain's Shepherd to Democracy Quietly Worries

By Marlies Simons
New York Times Service

MADRID — These mornings, as Spain is living a season of memories, the bolder of many secrets of the past can be found in his office a few steps from Madrid's Prado Museum. But Adolfo Suárez González, the prime minister who dismantled Western Europe's last dictatorship, says he is not talking.

Everyone else over 35 it seems has an opinion to offer on the 20th anniversary of the death of General Francisco Franco, but Mr. Suárez, 63, the pivotal figure of the period, has been dodging microphones and cameras because he says he does not want to add to the feverish state of current politics.

He even does not want to publish his memoirs, although he has written more than 800 pages. He said he fears that they may disturb the nervous present.

Spain's enervation comes from general fatigue with the 13 years of Socialist government and its recent scandals, involving corrupt officials, a death squad run by security forces and alleged financial dealings of the king. These top-

ics now so dominate political life that normal government is almost paralyzed.

Opponents openly call government ministers "thieves" and "assassins." On some days the venom and recriminations in Parliament and the press sound as if the country is coming apart.

It has Mr. Suárez worried. During his time as prime minister from 1976 till 1981, when he guided Spain through its transition to democracy, his mediations helped avoid a return to the deep ideological divisions that led Spain into civil war in the late 1930s. Now he fears polarization is returning.

"Our political life has been radicalizing," he said, pacing his law office. "There is a lot of verbal abuse and we have too much confrontation. We need to return to a dialogue."

But the noisy political battles here, ironically, are also a tribute to the country's freedom and democracy. As the nation harks back to the death of Franco — he died on Nov. 20, 1975, after a 36-year dictatorship — many commentators have focused on the breakneck pace of change that has converted a country

long seen as a European backwater into a modern and dynamic state.

Even as politics have now turned nasty, most people, including Mr. Suárez, say they do not fear a return of the violent ideological divisions of the past.

"Our democracy has been consolidated," Mr. Suárez said. But he insisted that Spain needed general elections now "to end the confrontations and the tensions." While these are not due until 1997, Prime Minister Felipe González has promised to call early elections in March, although he has not set a date.

Mr. Suárez recalled with a glint in his eye that when he was head of government and Mr. González, then a fiery young labor lawyer, was his main opponent: "Felipe was always calling for elections. That was part of the game. Now it's for him to schedule elections."

For a moment the polished lawyer seemed to forget his pledge not to talk about the past as he mused about his secret meetings with Mr. González. The encounters between the conservative Mr. Suárez, a former official of the

Franco regime, and the young socialist leader were until now not publicly known.

"Felipe was a very fierce opponent," Mr. Suárez recalled. "But all the same we saw each other secretly. I received him every week and told him what I was going to do." He said his opponent would then go off and publicly criticize and denounce him. "But the following week I would receive him again." Mr. Suárez continued. "He had very little experience, then, but he had a lot of pull with people. I told him: 'One day you are going to succeed me.' Felipe has treated me very badly. But I have affection for him."

Today's lack of communication between political antagonists, Mr. Suárez believes, accounts for part of the current tensions and mudslinging in public life. He has quietly mediated between Mr. González and José María Aznar, leader of the conservative opposition party who, polls predict, is likely to win the next general elections. "I know and like them both," Mr. Suárez said. "But they don't trust each other. It's almost physical. They can't stand each other's company."

Shaken, Algeria Rebels Seek Talks With Regime

By Youssef Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — In what seemed an acknowledgment of a serious setback after Algeria's presidential elections, the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front called Monday for negotiations with Liamine Zerroual, the former army general who has emerged as the country's strongman with 61 percent of the vote.

Mr. Zerroual is certainly the

valid negotiator to lead the talks on the side of the effective power," said Rabih Kebir, the senior spokesman outside Algeria for the Islamic Salvation Front, outlawed in 1992.

The offer from the Islamist leader, who lives in exile in Germany, constitutes a significant retreat by the FIS, as the party is known by its French acronym, from previous positions.

Until now the Front had

called insistently for the resignation of Mr. Zerroual's government and its replacement by a national unity government, describing this as the only way to end the conflict between secularists and fundamentalists in Algeria which has cost tens of thousands of lives.

The Front and two other secularist parties only last week called upon Algerians to boycott the elections, only to find 75 percent of the Algeria's 16 million eligible voters rushing to vote, with a majority opting for Mr. Zerroual among four candidates, including two moderate Islamists.

Several French, Western and Arab experts viewed the voting and the results in favor of Mr. Zerroual as reflecting Algerian weariness of the civil conflict as well as a desire for a strong new government to cope with swelling problems.

Mr. Kebir appeared to con-

cede that the Algerian Army, which Mr. Zerroual represents, had emerged as the strongest of the political parties in Algeria.

The Islamic Salvation Front is ready for a global solution negotiated between the effective power and opposition, a solution that could lead to peace and stability. Mr. Kebir said in written answers to questions by Reuters.

The Islamist leader conspicuously failed to repeat recent charges that elections had been tampered with, or that the actual voter turnout was less than the government figures indicated.

Observers, including a number of Western and Arab government representatives, asserted the elections had been reasonably orderly and that results reflected a fundamental change in the mood of the Algerian electorate.

Back in 1991, when the first free parliamentary elections

were held, voters opted for hard-line Islamic opposition candidates, giving them 40 percent of the vote.

By comparison, in Thursday's elections the two moderate Islamic figures running for president, Mahfoud Nahnah and Nordine Boukrouh, received 25 percent. In addition to Mr. Zerroual, who won 61 percent of the vote, Saeed Saadi, a militant anti-fundamentalist, won 9 percent of the vote.

France, which has suffered from terrorist bombings by Algerian fundamentalists, also appeared to endorse the results and urged Algeria to move on toward municipal and parliamentary elections.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé said the vote legitimized Mr. Zerroual and pronounced it "fair." He said the government should engage in a dialogue with all parties accepting democratic rules of government.

Rabin Killer Invokes History
He Says Generations Also Pulled TriggerBy Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Speaking publicly for the only second time since he assassinated Yitzhak Rabin, the confessed killer asserted in court Monday that generations of Jews stood with him when he fired the fatal shots.

"What pulled the trigger was not only my finger, but the finger of this whole nation that for 2,000 years yearned for this land and dreams about it," Yigal Amir said at a hearing in Tel Aviv. Judge Dan Arbel ordered Mr. Amir held until Nov. 30 while the police prepared an indictment.

The killer's remarks opened another window into the mind and motives of Mr. Amir, who has been the subject of public fascination and revulsion in Israel since he fatally shot Mr. Rabin after a peace rally in Tel Aviv on Nov. 4.

In a previous court appearance, he said he had followed Jewish law that required him to kill Mr. Rabin to prevent a planned handover of much of the West Bank to Palestinian control. That step, Mr. Amir said, would lead to war.

Mr. Amir was led handcuffed into a courtroom that was guarded by heavily armed police officers, some carrying automatic rifles. He sat on a bench between two plainclothesmen and gazed out at the room, smiling toward his parents and a sister who were sitting in a back row — their first face-to-face contact with him since the assassination.

As his mother, Geula Amir, wept silently, he motioned to her to stop crying. His father,

Shlomo Amir, swayed silently, his hand shielding his face.

A police representative said that Mr. Amir was accused of murdering Mr. Rabin, attempting to kill him on several occasions in the past, possessing weapons and conspiring to commit a crime. Although Mr. Amir has not yet been formally charged, he has confessed to the killing and has reconstructed it before police cameras. He acknowledged Monday that he had tried to kill Mr. Rabin several times.

He said he did not want a lawyer and would represent himself because "no one will be able to express it better than I can."

■ Conspiracy Unsure
Barton Gellman of the Washington Post reported earlier.

A central question — Whether an organized conspiracy was behind Mr. Rabin's slaying — has yet to receive anything close to a satisfactory public answer.

The police arrested nine people after Mr. Amir fired two hollow-point bullets into Mr. Rabin's back. In court and in statements to the press, the police and "security sources" described a widening circle of plotters who built a structure of terror.

In that spirit, the Israeli cabinet declared war Sunday on "extremist, violent, racist and terrorist organizations" that it said posed "a great threat to the democratic regime of Israel."

Next to no evidence has been offered of such an organized threat, however, and the police have begun to back

away from some of their early assertions. Some elements of the official story fit strangely, if at all, and disclosures keep leaking out, scrambling the picture every few days.

Sunday, Israel's press and broadcast news boiled with allegations that one of those arrested, an associate of Mr. Amir's who leads an extremist group called Eyal, was a paid informant of the Shin Bet security service.

If Avishai Raviv was a Shin Bet mole — he denied it vigorously — he seems to have been in a position to learn Mr. Amir's plans. Did he miss the signs? Did he fail to report them? Did he report them and the Shin Bet failed, for whatever reason, to act?

No one has offered a reliable answer.

Amnon Abramovitz, the reporter who broke the story for Israel Television, included details such as Mr. Raviv's Shin Bet code name (Champane) but declined to discuss the source of his information.

A former official of the secret service who was in the chain of command of those who could have recruited Mr. Raviv selected the least damaging explanation.

Mr. Amir and his close friends did not trust Mr. Raviv, the official said in an interview, and Mr. Raviv was not involved in the murder because he did not know it was going to happen.

Mr. Raviv was held for nine days and then released Thursday, the only suspect so far to leave jail.

One shortcoming of any conspiracy theory is Mr. Amir's lack of apparent need for organized help.

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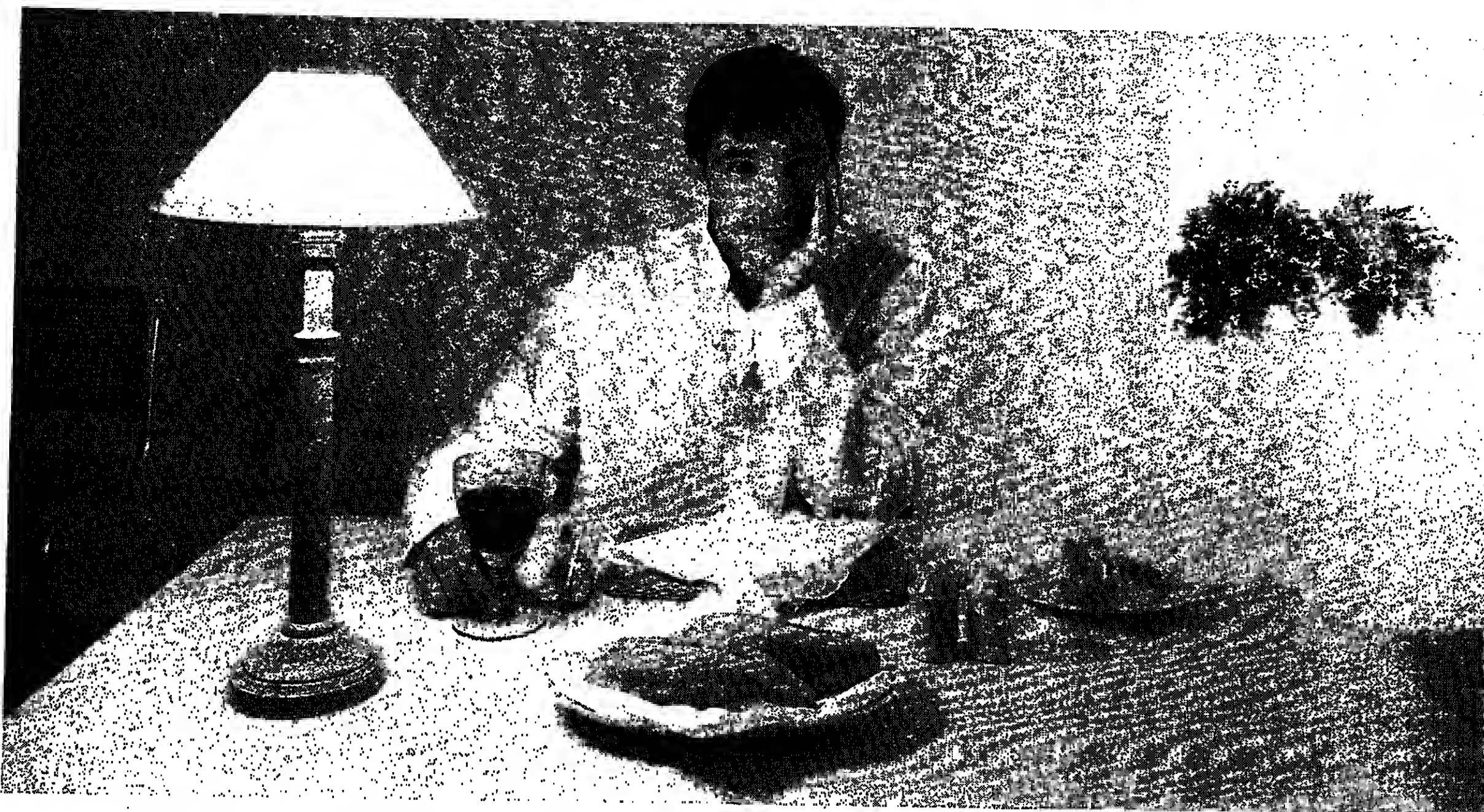
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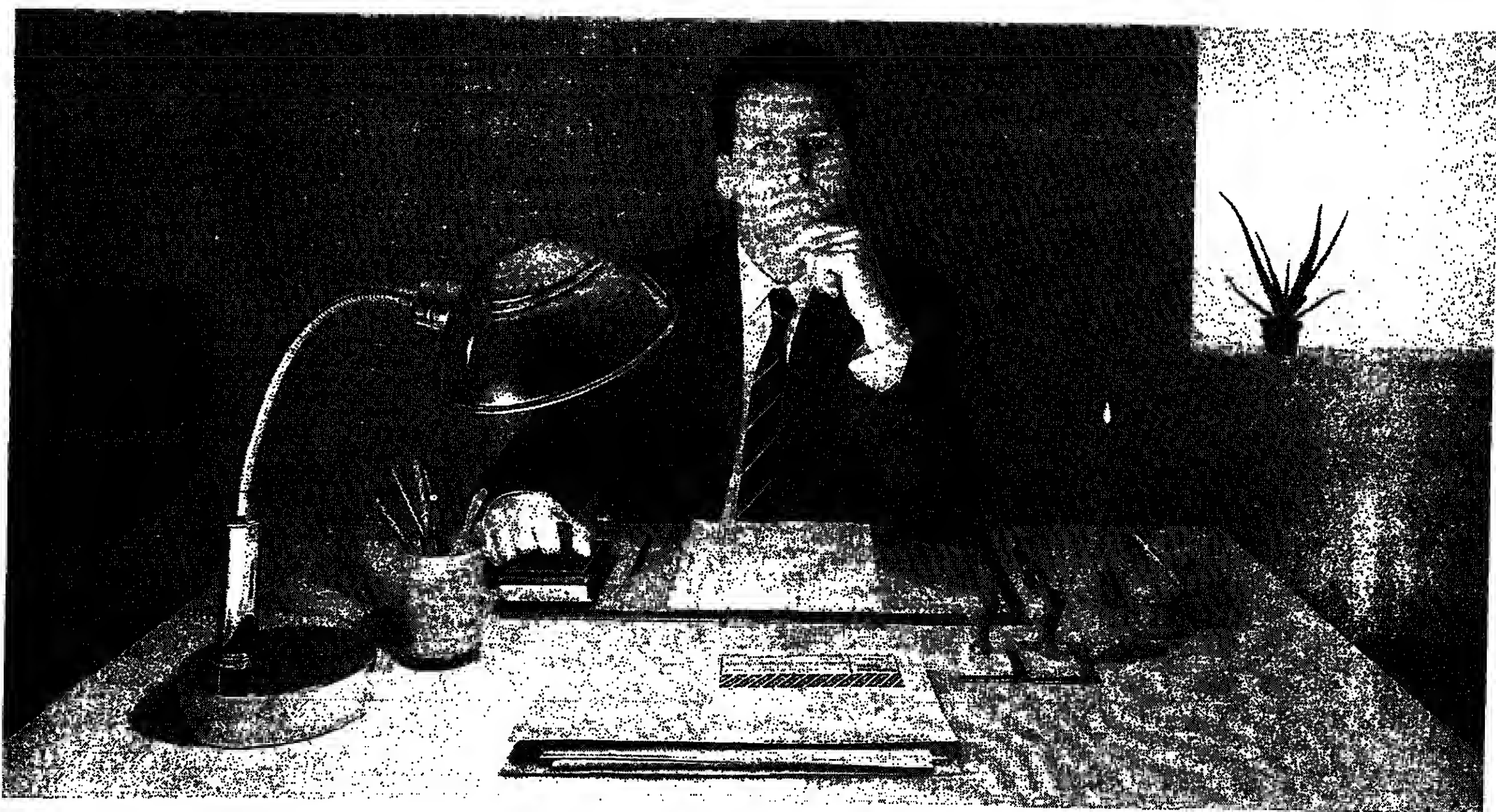
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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

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Russia Goes Hollywood

It is disheartening, if not unsurprising, to learn that frivolous political campaigning is now among the primary American exports to Russia. As Russians move gingerly toward democracy and capitalism, the arrival of vacuous political campaigns was probably inevitable. The growth of inflation and violent crime was a warning that the transition from communism would not be painless. Still, it seems a pity that these early years of Russian democracy should now be cursed by the kind of superficial politics that have made Americans despair about their own political process.

As Alessandra Stanley reported last week in *The Times*, next month's parliamentary elections have brought a wave of slick television advertising and Hollywood campaign stunts that might make even Madison Avenue make makers blush.

Hammer, the American rapper, was the marquee performer at one campaign rally. He confessed afterward that he had no clue that his performance was part of a political campaign, and members of the party that booked him, Our Home Is Russia, seemed at a loss to understand the connection between rap music and their centrist agenda.

Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the extreme nationalist who first rose to prominence with a call to rebuild the Russian empire, is campaigning for re-election with a television ad that shows a steamy cabaret singer unzipping her blouse as she sings of her devotion to him.

This vaporous campaigning might be

comical if it were not a reflection of the shallow character of Russian politics, and the desperation of candidates to separate themselves from a field of 5,000 Russians from 43 parties running for 450 seats in the lower house of Parliament.

The unwieldy field is a tribute to Russia's enthusiasm for democratic elections. But with so many fundamental questions about their political and economic system still in flux, and President Boris Yeltsin in limbo after two heart attacks this year, Russians deserve a more serious campaign.

The new Parliament will play a major role in shaping Russia's future. Although the legislature is overshadowed by a strong presidency under Russia's new constitution, Mr. Yeltsin's weakened condition seems likely to afford lawmakers greater influence, at least until presidential elections in June. The country is entering a critical period when reform should be consolidated but may be slowed or even overturned.

The Communist Party, recast but still a threat to reform, has quietly made a comeback and could win a large bloc of seats in the new Parliament. While Mr. Zhirinovskiy has lost appeal because of his erratic behavior, other nationalist candidates may do well. Reformer parties remain fractured and disorganized.

This hardly seems a time to turn politics over to cabaret singers and rap musicians. There are some American customs Russians can live without. Vacant political campaigns are one.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

South Korea's Task

Few have done more to advance democracy in South Korea than the former president, Roh Tae Woo, who abandoned the practice of the military's anointment of a political leader and instead ran fair and won in a direct election. But few have done more once in office to discredit democracy, either. Mr. Roh has confessed to charges that he reaped two-thirds of a billion dollars in bribes for a political slush fund and for other purposes. The man who proudly hosted the Olympics in Korea could spend the rest of his life behind bars. His successor, President Kim Young Sam, is under pressure to account for the financing of his own campaign, which, the opposition alleges, spent nearly 30 times the legal limit.

A Korean public accustomed to tales of payoffs and special privileges is shocked by the scale of the corruption now revealed. The illicit funds came from the country's premier industrial conglomerates. They were buying more than access. Under the Korean system of top-down economic command, specific plums were available. Mr. Roh is said to have licensed 139 new golf courses at \$2.5 million a pop, 17 electric power

plants and so on. The funds went not just to the winning party but, it seems, to the opposition — a pattern that kept politicians across the spectrum mum. The scandal broke only when corruption fighters went after bank deposits held under false names. A businessman holding some of Mr. Roh's dirty money balked at paying a tax.

Corruption reflects human weakness. It can lubricate a rigid system. But fortunate countries have an internal discipline to keep it from getting out of hand. The economic systems of emerging democracies in Asia, not to speak of those in the old Soviet empire, are now generating huge financial temptations. Their political systems are typically short of the requisite discipline.

The toppling of the Marcos regime in the Philippines illustrates how an untamed unchecked corruption can mobilize public outrage. That Korean authorities are bravely digging into a world-class scandal speaks well of Seoul. But South Koreans have a huge job ahead — to enforce the law in high places and to strengthen the habits and institutions of control.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Medical Privacy

A businessman who told his internist he was feeling "down" about his company's financial future later was denied life insurance because his electronically stored medical records contained erroneous information about chronic depression. An unscrupulous journalist disguised as a doctor was able to obtain access to the medical records of an actress and publish the fact that she was suffering from a sexually transmitted disease. A psychiatrist in Boston advises her patients not to file insurance claims unless they want details of their illness reported to central computer files that are not secure.

It is commonly assumed in the United States that medical records are confidential, and though details of a doctor's diagnosis and treatment may have to be given to an insurance company in order to process a claim, that kind of information will be kept within a small circle of professionals and payers. That belief is outdated, and the prospect of unauthorized disclosure of confidential data grows as the computerization of medical records becomes more widespread. While it is difficult to sneak into a doctor's office or hospital and comb through paper records without being seen, it is not trick if one has a password to review numerous medical files by computer without being detected. Information thus obtained can be sold to commercial interests or used to embarrass or blackmail patients.

Thirty-four states have tried to deal with this problem by passing medical confidentiality statutes of wide variability and differing worth. In other jurisdictions, however, unauthorized disclosure may be unethical but not illegal. And only 28 states guarantee the right of patients to see their own records and ask for correction of inaccuracies. This hodgepodge of state regulation is piecemeal, inadequate and

unrealistic in an age in which information is transmitted across state lines instantly and continuously by electronic means.

Legislation designed to establish national standards for the protection of medical records is now being considered by a Senate committee. The bill has strong bipartisan support and the backing of an array of civil liberties and patient advocacy groups. It would provide civil and criminal penalties for unauthorized disclosure of medical records (with a few exceptions) and guarantee patients access to their own records.

Not everyone is satisfied with the bill. Some have argued that exceptions, like those for law enforcement officers with a warrant and for public health officials at every level of government, are too broad. These suggestions merit consideration, but they should not sidetrack the bill. National standards are needed now to protect patient privacy and punish unauthorized release of information in this sensitive area.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Crown Today

Monarchy as an institution is becoming increasingly unfashionable among the white members of the Commonwealth, with Australia toying with the idea of a republic and Canada — at any rate, the French-speaking part of it — involved in a fractious battle in which Britain's Queen Elizabeth plays a symbolic part. But if the Commonwealth can find a credible moral voice, it would do Britain and the world some good.

—S. Nihal Singh, writing in *Khaleej Times* (Dubai)

The World Can Lend a Hand to Burma's Democrats

By David Arnott and Josef Silverstein

NEW YORK — In the struggle between the Burmese military and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the first round went to the lady. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has since landed several blows in the form of videotaped speeches for the UN Women's Conference in Beijing and a labor conference in Manila, as well as several outspoken press interviews. Then, on Oct. 9, her party, the National League for Democracy made its move and reinstated her as secretary-general. The military responded by a leaked rejection of the reinstatement. The party says it will stick to its decision.

Burma is a country of vast human and economic potential, but due to more than a generation of mismanagement by the military, the economy is in a state of chaos and Burma is now classified as one of the poorest countries in the world. A major reason for this impoverishment is that 50 or so percent of the national budget is allocated to the military, and the main areas of the economy are run by soldiers with no financial or economic expertise. A major reason for the high military spending is to prevent the people from rising again. A major reason for popular unrest is people's increasing poverty. A vicious circle.

For six years, the current incarnation of military rule, the State Law and Order Restoration Council, or SLORC, kept Daw Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest. During this time she rejected SLORC's proposal that she buy her freedom by leaving the country and abandoning Burmese politics. By virtue of the overwhelming victory that her party had in the 1990 elections, as well as her personal popularity, she is the only figure who can unify the Burmese people and push

through the necessary economic reforms by means other than fear. Her popularity is why she was kept under house arrest. It is also why the generals need her now.

On July 10, the head of state, Senior General Than Shwe sent a letter to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi asking her to "help toward achieving peace and stability in the country." This is precisely the task that SLORC set itself seven years ago. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi accepted the offer. Her interest, as it has been all along, is a dialogue between the democratic forces and SLORC that will lead to genuine democracy, financial and economic reform, and a just political settlement of the civil war.

The generals hope that by releasing Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and entering a "dialogue" with her and her colleagues, they will gain domestic and international approval. They would like eventually to have her and her colleagues as puppets behind whose popularity and legitimacy they continued to exercise the real power. This is where the battle lines are now drawn: a genuine federal democracy vs. a unitary military state behind a civilian front.

Another reason for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's release is that the economy is in acute crisis and in urgent need of international assistance. The Japanese have repeatedly told SLORC that releasing Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is the key to the international (or at least the Japanese and Asian Development Bank) treasure chest. Japan has already begun to renew assistance to Burma. SLORC hopes that Daw Aung San Suu

Kyi's release will also satisfy the European Union and the United States and open the doors to further bilateral and multilateral assistance, including World Bank and IMF loans. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi of course is aware of these motives. Since her release she has repeatedly asked foreign governments not to rush to restore trade and other links, and has said that international pressure should continue.

These then are some of the reasons behind the generals' release of their great adversary. There is also a logic in the timing: In terms of the civil war and internal military control, SLORC feels at the peak of its power. This might decline from now on for various reasons including, in the rural areas, increasing poverty with attendant malnutrition and health problems; and in the cities, especially Mandalay, growing unrest over Chinese commercial dominance.

Also, the old dictator U Ne Win is still alive (we assume) and this fact gives a measure of cohesion to the army. The head of military intelligence, Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, has said that the army might split if Daw Aung San Suu Kyi were released. This danger would be increased after the Old Man's death.

Another timing factor is that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's release came shortly before the beginning of the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, where SLORC hoped that her release would win it increased economic and diplomatic support and, ultimately, membership. And, indeed, SLORC was allowed to sign the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, which is a necessary step toward membership. (It may be that the welcome SLORC

received at that meeting made some generals feel they could do without the popular support that only an agreement with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi can provide, and that this is behind their wavering stance and the leaked prohibition of her reinstatement as secretary-general.)

How can the international community help Burma move toward genuine democracy?

First, the UN General Assembly should ask the UN secretary-general to facilitate roundtable negotiations between SLORC, the political opposition and representatives of the various ethnic groups and impose a time frame.

Second, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her colleagues should be given economic leverage: Though they have the mandate of the people, they lack other forms of power. One way that international actors, including ASEAN countries and Japan, could advance the democratic process is to help correct the imbalance.

This can be done by ensuring that all international involvement in Burma is subject to the guidelines and approval of the representatives of the Burmese people, namely Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, her colleagues and the leaders of the different ethnic groups. Such an approach could increase the bargaining power of the democratic forces in their dialogue with SLORC, and assist the building of a genuine rather than symbolic democracy in Burma.

Mr. Arnott is secretary of the Burma Peace Foundation. Mr. Silverstein is a Rutgers University professor and the author of several books on Burma. They contributed this comment to the *Herald Tribune*.

Spaniards' Outrage Points Up a Moral Sense Missing Elsewhere

By William Pfaff

SEVILLE, Spain — Spain's political season is open, dominated by scandals, although these are unlikely to decide the outcome when Spaniards vote for a new Parliament in March.

The scandals are mostly commonplace affairs of political and financial payoffs or thievery. One is trivially royal — a case in which corrupt bankers allegedly tried to blackmail the king. But one scandal concerns 27 murders and could convict members of the present government.

The Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is accused of having ordered the murder of Basque terrorist leaders and activists operating from French territory between 1983 and 1987. The prime minister himself is alleged to have been aware of the affair, which he denies.

The case is interesting because of the degree of moral outrage it has provoked in Spain, which suggests that Spain today is a society with moral expectations of its leaders rather higher than in most countries.

In many democratic countries this affair, if true, would be considered a distasteful affair of political or security expedience. The

United States tried for years to kill a foreign chief of state, Fidel Castro, and while this was finally halted by Congress and by press attention, the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations were never very apologetic about it.

Ronald Reagan later ordered a bombing of Tripoli, Libya, which had as one objective the murder of Libya's exotic and inconvenient dictator, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi.

In the aftermath of the Algerian war, French agents assassinated certain leaders of the Secret Army who were rebelling against the government in Paris and trying to kill President Charles de Gaulle. Britain is accused of having given its SAS commandos "shoot to kill" orders concerning IRA terrorists in Northern Ireland.

The Spanish are said to have run a "death squad." That expression usually denotes a campaign of murder against political opponents inside the country, as in Argentina in the years of the generals' dictatorship, between 1976 and 1983.

What Spain did, if these accusations are true, was hire gun-

men to kill activists of the Basque separatist movement.

These activists had taken refuge in France and were organizing car bombings in Spanish cities and attacks on Spanish government officials. The Spanish allegedly took matters into their own hands.

The murders are now the subject both of court proceedings and parliamentary inquiry in Madrid, and they will undoubtedly have an effect on the election in March. However, the bloom has been off the Spanish Socialists' rose for some time now.

A rose, clutched in a worker's fist, was the happy invention of Socialist publicists in France, distinguishing a friendly left from the threatening one symbolized by hammer and sickle. They went on to win power in 1981, and the Spanish Socialists, under the leadership of Mr. Gonzalez, won in Spain in 1982 and have held power ever since.

The Labor Party in Britain today is hopelessly campaigning under the symbol of the rose, rather than the red flag, to oust John Major and the conservatives

from power. In continental Europe, the Socialist parties' fortunes have drastically faded since 1981-82. In France, they lost Parliament in 1993 and the presidency last spring. They left office in a miasma of money corruption scandals. Conventional wisdom says the Spanish Socialists will follow.

The argument is whether the conservative Popular Party led by Jose Maria Aznar will win an absolute majority or merely a plurality. His group is a heterodox alliance of moderate, Christian-Democratic style conservatives with some more authoritarian types and some rigid Thatcherites, who call for the state's dismantlement and wholesale privatization.

The interesting aspect in both the French and Spanish cases, however — certainly from the American viewpoint — is that parties and personalities are sanctioned rather more than the policies of the Socialists, which continue to find sympathy.

The Socialists in both France and Spain long ago abandoned any program that seriously diverged from the mainstream market economics practiced by their

center-right rivals. They simply offered greater concern for the social consequences of the marketplace and greater protection for the vulnerable. (Following their example, Britain's avowedly "New" Labor Party has already captured an important segment of business support, and its leader, Tony Blair, frequently gets louder and longer applause at businessmen's gatherings than Tory speakers.)

In Spain, current polls give the Socialists some 32 percent of the vote and the Popular Party 40 percent. Yet it is suggested that if Mr. Gonzalez leads his party into the election next spring he could make serious difficulties for the fairly colorless Mr. Aznar. Polls suggest that he could add 5 percent to the Socialists' support.

Mr. Gonzalez may, of course, find himself in court instead. But in Spain, as in France two years ago, the time for change has arrived and will no doubt take place.

The Socialists are victims of the corruptions of time and the wastages of power, as well as of the corruptions of money and morals.

International Herald Tribune, © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Best Bet in '96: Powell for Vice President and Secretary of State

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Like most Americans, I am disappointed that Colin Powell did not run for president. I am disappointed that a man of such character and accomplishment will not be in the race. I am disappointed that 1996 will not be the year when America elects its first black president.

How does one bring General Powell back to center stage, which is where a large number of Americans want him to be? And how can the chances of General Powell's chosen party, the Republican Party, be enhanced in the coming presidential election?

With one bold stroke. Assuming, as seems fairly safe today, that Bob Dole receives the presidential

nomination at the Republican convention, he should turn to General Powell and tell him that he wants him to be his secretary of state — and vice president.

There is no constitutional impediment to such an arrangement. And there is much precedent for it in other democracies. Indeed, in most parliamentary democracies it is routine, almost required, for a leader-in-waiting to have a serious cabinet post. Vice President and Secretary of State Powell would be comparable to a high-ranking cabinet officer in a parliamentary system who might be expected to inherit the top job should something happen to the prime minister.

There are serious reasons, of course, why General Powell declined to run for national office.

The American vice presidency being the worst job in the Western world after Prince of Wales, it is understandable that good people have turned it down before, and that General Powell has offered next year. A vice president who is also secretary of state, however, is a vice president with a real job.

Such a vice presidency would not be what it has traditionally been: an office of all pomp, no power and little consequence, except for its establishment of a line of succession.

There are serious reasons, of course, why General Powell declined to run for national office.

Wouldn't these reasons — the loss of privacy; the assaults on his character, record and family; the grind and grunge of national campaigning — dissuade him from this, too?

Perhaps. But it is clear that what General Powell shrank from in his fateful decision was not the presidency but the pursuit of the presidency. These are quite different challenges. I doubt General Powell feels he is not up to the former.

It is hard for anyone to be in public life, as in any other line of endeavor, and not aspire to the most important office. General Powell, moreover, is one of those rare Americans who seem destined to be president. The question for him is how to get there.

The classic route of running the presidential gamut, the full sprint through the primaries to Election Day, daunts him. Who can blame him? The American way of choosing a president is quite mad. General Powell is not the first good man to decline its absurd trial by ordeal.

However, a vice presidential run, particularly for someone as

well-liked and respected as General Powell is quite a different experience. The vetting of a vice president is certainly a painful experience, but it is nothing like the vetting of a presidential candidate. General Powell will have finished that process and, assuming his ticket wins, placed himself in the perfect position as the already vetted quasi-incumbent to run for the presidency in 2000 — as painless a route to the office as is imaginable.

Given the fact that Bob Dole would be 73 upon inauguration and 77 at the end of his first term, it is highly unlikely that he would even seek a second term. This actuarial fact would enhance not only the value but the political impact of the '96 Republican vice presidential nomination. Generally speaking, vice presidential candidates have little effect on the outcome of a race. Not so a No. 2 on a ticket whose No. 1 is expected to step down after one term. Not so a vice president who would be the natural inheritor of the presidency within four years.

Washington Post Writers Group.

America Must Fix Its Political System

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — America is a country rich in people of accomplishment and character. It dominates the Nobel prizes in science. It has great artists and writers and doctors and creative business leaders.

And for the highest political office in the land, it is apparently going to offer its citizens a choice between Bill Clinton and Bob Dole.

What has gone wrong with the American political system that it gives such a choice? That is the question left by Colin Powell's decision not to run for president.

President Clinton and Senator Dole are able politicians. But they exemplify the quality that makes so many Americans cynical about politics: the lack of principle, the willingness to abandon almost any position in order to win favor from the group or that.

In the brief flowering of General Powell's possible candidacy, he made a good many people hope for something better. That is why there was such extraordinary disappointment at his negative decision: a feeling that seemed as much personal as political.

Professor Henry Louis Gates Jr. of Harvard, who did a notable piece for *The New Yorker* on General Powell two months ago, summed up the nation's reaction this way: "Now I know we expect

better. I didn't know that before Colin Powell."

General Powell said at his press conference that he knew politics was a rough business and that "you should run this test of fire if you wish this highest office." But he also said that "we should start to draw the line at some of the incivility" in our political life.

Incivility is a mild word for the ugliness that has increasingly marked American politics. Whether one agrees or disagrees with President Clinton, the vitriol poured on him even in some respectable papers is disgraceful.

Anyone who thinks about running for president these days has to reckon with the likelihood — the certainty — of personal attack. Nothing is too intimate or too vicious to be out of bounds.

A campaign for president is not just ugly. It is unbearably long. The Republican hopefuls have been out there day and night for many months and it is not even the actual election year yet.

A candidate has to be someone willing to spend hundreds of nights in motels and days repeating worn-out phrases to the numbed faithful. Not only willing but physically able to stand up to that punishment.

Such an election system excludes the sensitive as candidates, perhaps even someone with a sense of humor about himself or herself. A reflective genius like Thomas Jefferson, however ambitious, would not undergo today's marathon (though he did suffer charges that he was an adulterer and an agent of the French revolutionary Jacobins).

But the most devastating characteristic of the system we Americans have developed is money. Candidates have to spend most of their time raising it. And that in turn shapes the character of the choice given to the voters.

General Powell has shown that many or most Republicans would like a less strident party, one less narrowly committed to such ideological crusades as making abortion illegal, ending gun control or gutting protection of the environment. But the money comes mostly from the ideological hard-liners. A centrist Republican, at least one without General Powell's glamour, would have little chance of raising the huge sums needed for today's campaigns.

If the political system has gone awry, that is the public's responsibility in a democracy. General Powell had it right. "Don't give up on the political process," he said. "Fix it."

The New York Times.

1895: Polite Burglars

PARIS — A burglary was committed at the house of M. Genin, a photographer. During his absence, two burglars got into his house by means of skeleton keys. They damaged none of the furniture, disarranged none of the drawers, but simply took 2,000fr. in money and 1,000fr. worth of jewelry.

While they worked, a butcher's boy with hair neatly brushed and attired in his best suit came to have his photograph taken. "Really sir," the burglar told him, "I am extremely sorry, but it is a holiday. If you will step round another day, I shall be delighted." The boy left and the burglars concluded. So well did they ape the manners of men of the world that they passed the concierge safely.

1920: Wilson's Health

WASHINGTON — President Wilson is preparing a short Message to Congress. His health is

improving so much that he may deliver his address personally. The President walks from his wheelchair to his automobile with a cane. He receives no callers on official business, all Executive work being handled by his secretary.

1945: Nuremberg Trial

NUREMBERG — Nazidom and all it stood for in aggression and persecution was brought to trial today (Nov. 20), in the persons of the twenty highest leaders of the Third Reich whom the Allied powers assembled. The first international war-crimes trial in history was opened by Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, who announced that it will be "unique in the history of the jurisprudence" and "of supreme importance to millions of people." With Adolf Hitler unable to be found and believed dead, Hermann Goering, for years Germany's No. 2 Nazi, was the chief figure in the defendants' box.



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OPINION/LETTERS

The U.S. Starts to Question The Gambling Wave

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The public's gorge has begun to rise at the morally corrupting spread of gambling in America.

Connecticut's Senate firmly rejected the bid by a phony American Indian tribe to extend its glitzy casino empire beyond the confines of its "reservation." And in referendums from Massachusetts to Washington state, voters have turned down the get-rich-quick schemes of the gambling lobby.

In the nation's capital, the movement to stop state-sponsored gambling has put forward legislation creating a bipartisan commission to study the wave of gambling. If local voters knew the experience of other cities gullied by gamblers into dreams of painless taxation, the immoral wave might recede.

President Bill Clinton is on board. "Too often, public officials view gambling as a quick and easy way to raise revenues," he wrote to the gambling opponents in Congress, "without focusing on gambling's hidden social, economic and political costs."

Senator Bob Dole also "supports the national commission approach." The Alaska senator who heads the Government Affairs Committee, Ted Stevens, promises that the gambling commission idea will pass Congress, while a commission bill is moving through the House.

Though they cannot stop the momentum toward a national study, casino operators have been trying to gut the bill, using Indians who have benefited from gambling as a front.

To block examination of gambling's corruption and political payoffs, they began with Representative Sonny Bono, who has about 500 members of the Agua Caliente tribe voting in his Palm Springs, California, district.

Mr. Bono passed along amendments that would stop the commission from looking into any illegal gambling or the computerized type that hooks teenagers. The gamblers also wanted to deny "an assessment of the impact of pathological or problem gambling" — which wrecks families and ruins lives.

A Bono amendment especially important to the crapshooting crowd (represented by a Nevada lobbyist and former Republican national chairman, Frank Fahrenkopf) would have deleted the provision "to make an assessment and review of the political contributions and influence of gambling businesses and promoters on the development of public policy regulating gambling."

But then a sand-rooted Traditional Values Coalition in Mr. Bono's district attracted the attention of The Desert Sun newspaper. Suddenly the congressman abandoned the casino interests and withdrew all his amendments. Morality discovered its muscle.

What's going on here is organized gambling's attempt to manipulate politicians into pulling the teeth of any investigation. The casino operators used the same technique 20 years ago, when they staffed with palsies a Senate study



By A.L. in The Sun (Baltimore). © W. Sydner.

of national policy toward gambling, and afterward rewarded the director with a consultancy.

Thwarted by Mr. Bono's changed stance, gambling interests took the offensive on another front. Senator Richard H. Bryan, from the gambling haven of Nebraska,

slipped a provision in a telecommunications bill to remove restrictions on gambling advertising — thereby helping sell this addition, surely as bad as booze or tobacco, to children. ("Come to the riverboat, kids — win a fortune!") But the National Coalition

Against Legalized Gambling blew the whistle on the sleazy Bryan amendment, and a backlash arose. The gamblers own more than a few politicians, and their Indian front has often subdued liberals. But the gorge rises and the tide turns.

The New York Times.

To Be Young and Eager And Longing for the Fab 4

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — The first concert the Beatles played in the United States was at the Washington Coliseum in February 1964, just a few nights after the country dropped everything to watch them on "The Ed Sullivan Show." The only kid my friends and I knew who had a ticket was a girl whose father owned a car dealership. The rest of us were literally out in the cold — in front of the Shoreham Hotel, actually, where the Beatles were said to be arriving by late afternoon.

We had rushed there after school on the Connecticut Avenue bus. It was hard to know what propelled us. Yes, we had been listening to "Meet the Beatles" night and day during the three weeks since it first appeared in the racks at Super Music

friends down to the Shoreham on that freezing February afternoon, and what kept a generation riveted to the Beatles until they broke up in 1970, just as we entered adulthood.

What yanked us down Connecticut Avenue, I think in retrospect, was an instinct that the Beatles were avatars of some change in our lives that we couldn't define but knew was on the way. In part, this was an accident of the Beatles' timing: Kennedy had been shot just a few months earlier, and if a president's corpse could be carried through the benign downtown where we bought records and saw James Bond movies, anything was up for grabs.

Having been handed a historical moment, however, the Beatles then ran with it — becoming inseparable from the revolutions, not all of them for the better, in culture, politics, sex and fashion soon to come. The immediate fallout of their invasion — insane confrontations with our high school principal over the new, Beatles-inspired length of our hair — would eventually give way to the graver battles of what became the Vietnam decade.

As the '60s darkened along with the war, the Beatles' music did, too, unusually in sync with history as it unfolded. Hearing the songs out of that context decades later — "Revolution" in a Nike commercial, for instance — is another experience entirely. The Beatles' songs hold up in a way that aggrandise political art, whether of the '60s or any era, does not. But as their canon transcends its time, it is also of its time. If the Beatles had not expressed the '60s so articulately, all their music would sound as innocuous as "Love Me Do."

Instead, they did as much as anyone to create the counterculture that half the politicians in the country are still running against, as they purport to take us back to that pre-Beatles culture in which father knew best and listened to Lawrence Welk.

Such efforts to regulate culture are doomed to failure, now as then. When artists have the talent the Beatles did, they can easily circumvent the words of any politician.

That's the power that drew me to previously well-behaved friends and me to scream like maniacs on that cold day in February, though even we had yet to imagine it was the power to move the world.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Mouthful of English Mush

Mikie Kiyoi strikes one of our favorite chords in her article "Dear English Speakers: Please Drop the Dialects" (Opinion, Nov. 3). As Americans living abroad, we are regularly embarrassed at the unthinking speech of many whose native language is ostensibly English. It is our good fortune to have absorbed as infants the language that became dominant in science, business and entertainment. Can we not show a bit of consideration for those millions who had to learn this odd, difficult tongue artificially?

We shan't nor do we desire to accommodate Ms. Kiyoi's implicit request that we all emulate the mellifluous tones of George Bernard Shaw's Henry Higgins. One of the delightful but intimidating features of this emerging world language is its adaptability. A plea for a single standard is surely in vain. But when speaking with persons of other linguistic heritages, the least we natives can do, whatever our individual accents or dialects, is to speak clearly, in complete sentences, without grotesque verbalized pauses (e.g., "like," "y'know," "the acne of English"). We should be considerate enough to speak slowly and clearly.

Like y'know, uh, 'emry 'iggins? Perhaps not. But maybe CNN's Bernard Shaw?

RICHARD I. HOFFERBERT
ROSEMARIE B. HOFFERBERT
Wassenaar, Netherlands.

Congratulations to Ms. Kiyoi for her eloquence and tact. It would also advance the cause of civility if fewer native English speakers viewed their unlearned linguistic advantage as a source of moral superiority.

MARTHA DEWITT
Geneva.

Changing Styles for India

I was surprised that the term "low castes" was used in reporting the dissolution of the state assembly in Uttar Pradesh ("New Delhi Dissolves an Assembly," Oct. 30). Indians properly don't classify people any more by low and high castes, any more than educated Americans use an epithet to refer to blacks. If it is absolutely essential, you can refer to representatives of the Dalit community or some similar term.

V. PHILOMIN RAJ
Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic.

BOOKS

THE DRAMATIC VISION OF AUGUST WILSON

By Sandra G. Shannon. 254 pages. \$27.95. Howard University Press.

Reviewed by Jabari Asim

AMONG accomplished playwrights, achieving a certain musicality of language is a virtually timeless practice. Shakespeare had his iambic melodies, and the contemporary standout David Mamet can weave staccato vulgarities into hypnotic rhythms. One might argue, though, that August Wilson stands alone in his mastery of the blues.

Amiri Baraka and Ntozake Shange, among others, have structured scripts in the manner of jazz solos. Wilson's style, however, was born and bred in the Delta. Whereas Baraka's song is an angry saxophone blast, Wilson's tune is a 12-string lament, strummed with stunning skill by a troubadour's hand.

Wilson's blues aesthetic hums in his characters' every gesture, jest and declaration, every snort, whistle and I-told-you-so. The playwright honed his trademark patter in the bar-

rooms, tobacco houses and diners of his Pittsburgh boyhood. Faithfully rendered in plays such as "The Piano Lesson" and "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom," Wilson's "blues speak" has earned him fame, fortune and two Pulitzer Prizes. Although he appeared to burst onto Broadway in one sudden leap, his ascension was actually far more gradual. As Sandra G. Shannon demonstrates in "The Dramatic Vision of August Wilson," genius seldom springs forth in full bloom.

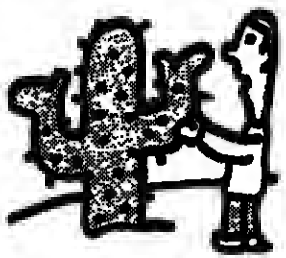
Shannon examines early, relatively obscure Wilson scripts and finds them lacking. About "The Coldest Day of the Year," written in 1976, Shannon describes it as burdened by "stilted, figurative dialogue" and "obscure and convoluted" lines. Wilson was aware of his shortcomings. Recalling his first effort, Wilson said, "I tried to write a play but it was disastrous. I couldn't write dialogue."

For Wilson, a significant transformation took place when he moved — initially to revise a play, then permanently — from Pittsburgh to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1978. Away from the people he knew and loved, he began to write down their language to

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Elodie Bouchez, who won a César film award in 1993 for her role in "Les Roseaux sauvages" (Wild Reeds), is reading the French version of "Legends of the Fall" by Jim Harrison.

(Miranda Haines, IHT)



preserve his memories of them. His dialogue began to grow from recollections of actual conversations. Shannon also views the move as fortuitous. Wilson, she writes, learned to listen. "Rather than force manufactured dialogue into his characters' mouths, he allowed them to assume a life of their own."

It is important to note here that Shannon discusses the early work primarily to trace Wilson's rise to the lofty status he now occupies. The majority of her text addresses the first six plays in Wilson's projected 10-play cycle. Wilson plans to write a play for each decade of the 20th century. He seized on the idea

when he realized the first three of his major works — "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom," "Joe Turner's Come and Gone" and "Fences" — were each set in a different decade. Those three preceded "Fences," "The Piano Lesson" and "Two Trains Running."

Interestingly, Wilson professes little concern for period accuracy or detail, an odd attribute indeed for an artist who aims to write about history. According to the author, Wilson contends that artistic license outweighs such concerns. Shannon, a professor of African-American literature and criticism at Howard University, lays it on a little too thick for comfort here. She rightly points out that many artists, including Shakespeare, have manipulated facts to suit their visions. At times, however, she sounds less like a critic and more like an awestruck fan.

Shannon regains critical distance quickly, though, and seems to know just when to steer attention away from Wilson's personal life and back to his work itself. Moreover, when discussing Wilson's life, Shannon admirably avoids the psycho-biographical approach.

She also points out, quite succinctly, Wilson's inability to write female characters that match his male creations in substance and dimension.

Finally, she argues convincingly that Wilson's world is peopled by African-Americans who devote their energy — their very souls — to facing down their individual and collective pasts, instead of raging against or whining about all-powerful white America. Wilson's characters may sing the blues, but their "lyrics" ultimately describe a journey toward self-knowledge, not self-loathing.

Jabari Asim's, whose play "Peace Dog" is included in the forthcoming anthology, "Souffres: Young Black Men on Love and Violence," wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

BORIS Gulko beat Victor Korchnoi in the elite Credit Suisse Masters tournament, in Horgen, Switzerland. This victory was an interesting amalgamation of strategy and tactics, although it ended precariously on a blunder.

The variation of the English Opening with 7...Bc3 8 bc4 is distinguished by Black's giving up the bishop pair to saddle White with doubled c pawns. While these pawns are not vulnerable, they are unwieldy and make it difficult for White to take the initiative.

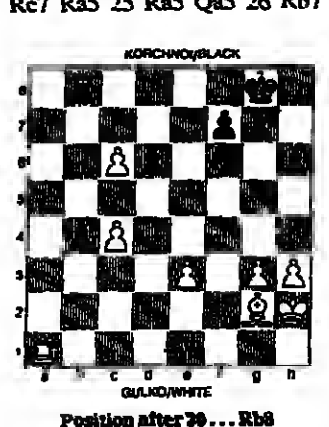
Black's 8...e4 prevents 9 e4, establishing a strong white center.

Maybe the preventive 9...h6 was right: after the alternative, 9...d6 10 Bg5 ed 11 ed, the diagonal of the white king bishop became open and Gulko achieved a slight advantage.

After 16 Rac1 — perhaps the precautionary 16 e4 should have been considered — Gulko was preparing to attack with g4 and f4. So Korchnoi diverted him with 16...b5, opening a front on the queen's flank. With

20 a5, however, Gulko established a passed pawn.

On 23 Rf1, Korchnoi should have played 23...Rb5 24 Rf7 25 Ra5 26 Ra5 26 Rb7



Position after 26...Rb8

Bb5 27 Ra7 Ba6 when the situation is unclear.

After 24...c5 25 dc, it would have been questionable to recapture with 25...Bc6 because 26 Bc6 Rc6 27 Rb4 Rb4 28 Qb4 Nd5 29 Qe4 Ne3 30 Qe3 yields White a pawn. But in this line Korchnoi might have been able to play 28...Qd3 29 Qb8 Kh7 because 30 Qb7 can be answered by 30...Rc2, threatening 31...Qc3. And then, on 31

Bb6, he would have had at his disposal 31...Ne4, threatening 32...Qg3!

Instead, he played 25...Bc6, perhaps overlooking Gulko's clever 26 Bb6! Korchnoi could not capture with 26...Rb6 ab Qa1 because 28 b7 Rb8 29 c7 wins for White. Thus, he captured with 26...Bc4 27 dc Rb6 28 ab Qb6, but after 29 Qe3! Qe3 30 fe, Korchnoi had to lose a pawn.

In was necessary for him to play 30...Ne8 31 Ra7 Rf7 32 Rb7 Kf8 33 Rb4 Ke7, although Gulko would still have had a winning endgame. But Korchnoi blundered with 30...Rb8? and gave up after 31 c7! without going on with 31...Rc8 32 Ra8, which forces the passed pawn's promotion.

ENGLISH OPENING		Black		White	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	Nf6	2 e5	Ne4	3 e6	Ng5
4 d4	Nc6	5 d5	Nb4	6 d6	Nc6
7 d7	Bc3	8 d8	Bc3	9 d9	Bc3
10 d10	Bc3	11 d11	Bc3	12 d12	Bc3
13 d13	Bc3	14 d14	Bc3	15 d15	Bc3
16 d16	Bc3	17 d17	Bc3	18 d18	Bc3
19 d19	Bc3	20 d20	Bc3	21 d21	Bc3
22 d22	Bc3	23 d23	Bc3	24 d24	Bc3
25 d25	Bc3	26 d26	Bc3	27 d27	Bc3
28 d28	Bc3	29 d29	Bc3	30 d30	Bc3
31 d31	Bc3	32 d32	Bc3	33 d33	Bc3
34 d34	Bc3	35 d35	Bc3	36 d36	Bc3
37 d37	Bc3	38 d38	Bc3	39 d39	Bc3
40 d40	Bc3	41 d41	Bc3	42 d42	Bc3
43 d43	Bc3	44 d44	Bc3	45 d45	Bc3
46 d46	Bc3	47 d47	Bc3	48 d48	Bc3
49 d49	Bc3	50 d50	Bc3	51 d51	Bc3
52 d52	Bc3	53 d53	Bc3	54 d54	Bc3
55 d55	Bc3	56 d56	Bc3	57 d57	Bc3
58 d58	Bc3	59 d59	Bc3	60 d60	Bc3
61 d61	Bc3	62 d62	Bc3	63 d63	Bc3
64 d64	Bc3	65 d65	Bc3	66 d66	Bc3
67 d67	Bc3	68 d68	Bc3	69 d69	Bc3
70 d70	Bc3	71 d71	Bc3	72 d72	Bc3
73 d73	Bc3	74 d74	Bc3	75 d75	Bc3
76 d76	Bc3	77 d77	Bc3	78 d78	Bc3
79 d79	Bc3	80 d80	Bc3	81 d81	Bc3
82 d82	Bc3	83 d83	Bc3	84 d84	Bc3
85 d85	Bc3	86 d86	Bc3	87 d87	Bc3
88 d88	Bc3	89 d89	Bc3	90 d90	Bc3
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97 d97	Bc3	98 d98	Bc3	99 d99	Bc3
100 d100	Bc3				

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INTERNATIONAL

Japan's Petty Apartheid

Discrimination Dogs Asian Foreigners

By Hilary E. MacGregor
Los Angeles Times

TOKYO — In his search for an apartment, every day was the same for Yoyok Ikhsan, an Indonesian exchange student in Japan.

Before he could get his head through the door of a real estate office, the agent would rise and say the dreaded words: "Gaijin wa dame." No foreigners here. Finally his school found a place that would take him — a bathless, cockroach-infested small room. Gratefully, he moved in.

Life in Japan for Asian foreigners is difficult. Many real estate agents refuse to rent to them, companies are reluctant to hire them for career-track positions and many say they must put up with the contempt of their Japanese peers.

Because almost all social rights and benefits are based on Japanese citizenship, even the law often fails to accommodate foreigners.

For example, although it is virtually impossible to become a naturalized Japanese citizen, all foreign workers have money taken out of their monthly salary for national retirement funds. In the event of a building fire or natural disaster such as Japan's devastating earthquake in Kobe, Japanese are granted emergency funds and accommodation, but foreigners are not.

Furthermore, many official transactions, from obtaining a visa to renting an apartment, require a Japanese guarantor who agrees to take full responsibility for any problems that occur. In a country where making friends is hard and building trust takes years, many Asians say they spend weeks, even months, trying to find guarantors.

The attitude toward Asia has definitely changed in the last few years, says Naoko Yoshida, a volunteer for the group Friends of Thai Women. "But that change in attitude still hasn't filtered down to the level of individuals. There's still incredible discrimination."

With Japan's transformation into an international economic superpower over the last two decades, growing numbers of Asians have flocked to the country. Under an initiative of a former prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, to get 100,000 Asian exchange students a year to Japan by the year 2000, the number of Asian students has ballooned from 5,000 in 1975 to close to 50,000 today. A million more Asian foreigners fill Japan's factory assembly lines.

Now, although the lure of an ever-stronger yen continues to attract ambitious laborers

from throughout the region, word is filtering back that Japan may not be all it's cracked up to be.

The greatest dissatisfaction comes not from the laborers, who are willing to put up with problems to send fat envelopes of yen home, but from exchange students.

Last year, the growth in the number of exchange students dropped off for the first time.

It is the reactions of these students, who could become the region's future prime ministers and corporate leaders, that may hurt Japan in the long run.

Satoru Suhara — a Japanese man who has counseled students at the Asian Cultural Association for two decades and is contacted by more than 6,000 students a year — says the young Asians come to Japan with high hopes but often leave with negative feelings.

Free of personal memories of Japanese colonialization in the region more than half a century ago, this generation offered Japan a chance to demonstrate that its past attitudes of cultural and racial superiority have changed. Mr. Suhara says. But now, as growing numbers return to their home countries with fresh tales of discrimination, their feelings reinforce rather than overcome bitter World War II memories, he adds.

"We aren't trusted by Asian countries," Mr. Suhara says. "No matter how many pretty things Japan says about relations with Asia, we continue to wound the hearts of the young."

Take Mr. Ikhsan: He was sent to Japan eight years ago as part of an Indonesian government program to train engineers for the country's space program.

Although in Indonesia it is often said that the three years of Japanese occupation during World War II were as bad as the previous 350 years of colonization, he says he is young, so that meant nothing to him.

"But," he adds, "since I have been here I see how the Japanese prey on the weak and I understand that dark part of a Japan that would take a stronger leadership role in Asia."

Kim Hal Han, 27, came from Seoul a year ago and runs a Korean grocery. "Japanese don't like Koreans," she says in broken Japanese. "I don't understand the hearts of Japanese."

But when asked why she came to Japan and if she will stay, she grabs a pen and writes a huge yen sign, then grins. She says she will stay until she is 40 and rich.

Bosnian Muslim Leader Struggles With a Dream

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

DAYTON, Ohio — Twice before, President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia has signed agreements about the division of his country only to fight on for the unitary state of which he dreams. On Monday, after 43 months of conflict, he faced the same agonizing choice between an imperfect peace and an uphill war.

The American-brokered peace plan falls far short of the "liberation" of Bosnia of which he has often spoken. It involves a de facto division of Bosnia with almost half the country going to the Serbs and the deployment of about 60,000 NATO soldiers along the dividing line.

In effect, despite the proposed establishment of central government institutions and assurances from the United States that it will defend the unity of Bosnia, the risk is real for Mr. Izetbegovic that he would be remembered as the man who ultimately signed away the state for which he has long fought.

Officials close to the negotiations described a man who has agonized in recent days over the possibility of peace,

toro between the prospect of extreme isolation in the event of a decision to fight on and a deep insecurity about history's judgment if he does finally choose peace.

"Izetbegovic seems mired in the past," a participant in the talks said during the weekend. "Unlike the Serbs,

NEWS ANALYSIS

he never talks about economic reconstruction. Defiance and struggle have been the story of his life and he seems to have immense difficulty in envisaging the leap to peace."

A lawyer and a Muslim, Mr. Izetbegovic, 70, has held himself relatively aloof from the negotiations. While President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia adopted the Officers' Club restaurant on Wright-Patterson Air Force Base as his second home, the Bosnian president retained a cool distance that has frustrated his American interlocutors.

The U.S. delegation, led by Assistant Secretary of State Richard C. Holbrooke, turned instead to Haris Silajdzic, the Bosnian prime minister. Mr. Silajdzic was apt to wander in and out of Mr. Holbrooke's suite on a casual basis

— something Mr. Izetbegovic would never do.

But this U.S. approach reinforced divisions within the Bosnian delegation, establishing strains that made a decision difficult and could make Bosnia unstable in the months to come.

"The Americans have tried to use Silajdzic because they see him as the guy who can make these negotiations work," Muhamed Sacirbey, who resigned as Bosnia's foreign minister on Saturday, said. "Silajdzic wants to claim all the credit he can. But the fact is that Izetbegovic is the one who would take the blame if any peace settlement is seen as a bad one at home."

Bosnia has never known a day of peace since it gained independence in April 1992, and the remarkable struggle of Bosnia's Muslims has consolidated Mr. Izetbegovic's hold on power. Peace in turn could eventually lead to questioning of his rule.

There are many elite units of the Bosnian Army made up of refugees who have been motivated in the war mainly by the dream of recapturing the towns from which they were chased in 1992. Under a settlement, they would have to abandon that struggle and leave such

places as Prijedor, Banja Luka and Zvornik in Serbian hands. Their frustration could lead to instability in Bosnia.

Although the Clinton administration has made it clear that it expected indicted war criminals to be tried, Mr. Izetbegovic could face an outcry if he appears not to have a cast-iron guarantee that the leaders of the Serbs who have hunted and killed Muslim civilians in repeated acts of barbarity will face punishment.

Mr. Izetbegovic, who was twice imprisoned in Communist Yugoslavia for leading Muslim movements, has wrestled with such difficulties before.

He was always torn between his desire for a centralized Bosnian state governed from Sarajevo and the grudging awareness that he does not have the military force or the support to attain that goal.

On March 18, 1992, three weeks before war broke out, he signed an agreement in Lisbon on the division of Bosnia into three cantons — one Croatian, one Serbian, one Muslim — only to renege on it on his return to Sarajevo. If the accord had held, it is conceivable that war might have been avoided.

BALKANS:

Talks Stagger On

Continued from Page 1

under a collective presidency, would be responsible for foreign affairs and little else.

The Bosnian Serbs would retain control of Srebrenica and Zepa, two Muslim enclaves they seized earlier this year.

The Muslims would keep the enclave of Gorazde. A road corridor linking Gorazde to Sarajevo would be maintained. The new Bosnian union would have separate military forces controlled by Serbs on one side and the Muslim-Croat coalition on the other. There would be two police forces.

Officials said central Sarajevo and some surrounding territory would be placed under the federation, but other districts would be controlled by Bosnian Serbs. They would also retain nearby Pale, their provisional capital.

Bosnian Serbs were said to have agreed to a constitution that would ban secession from the future Bosnian state.

Croatia would cede a narrow strip of land on the Bay of Kotar, giving the Bosnian Serbs access to the Adriatic Sea. The Serbs in turn would give up territory around Dubrovnik.

A demilitarized zone four kilometers (2.5 miles) wide would be established between the warring parties. It would be patrolled by a NATO force of about 60,000 troops.



Slavonian Croatian women knitting Monday in a street of Osijek, near the Serbian-held part of Croatia.

ALBANIA: Latest U.S. Outpost Suddenly Finds Itself Part of a Grand Balkan Strategy

Continued from Page 1

the center would become the first military facility to be used by the United States in a post-Communist country.

U.S. spy planes from the Defense Department and the CIA have used Albanian bases free of charge since early 1994 for reconnaissance missions over the former Yugoslavia. An American Coast Guard captain helped draft Albania's maritime law. Defense Mapping Agency experts are sketching its seas.

In short, the relationship, which this year has included nine joint military exercises and 250 other events, such as seminars and trips for Albanian officers to the United States, has all the trappings of a military love affair. U.S. officers speak of being bit by the "Albanian syndrome" — what one senior officer described as "a real intense desire to find a way to help these guys."

The reason the United States

has adopted this small country of 3.3 million people as a penitential brother involves the key place Albania occupies in one of the world's most hazardous regions: the Balkans. With Greece to the south, the remnant Yugoslav federation of Serbia and Montenegro to the north, newly independent Macedonia to the east and the Adriatic and Ionian seas to the west, Albania has been damned by geography to possess a strategic value far outweighing its population and paltry economy, in which the average salary is only \$60 a month.

Albania's status as the homeland of ethnic Albanians has also granted this small state special importance in an area where ethnic tensions already have erupted in Croatia and Bosnia. The Balkans' 9 million Albanians are the region's second-largest ethnic group after the Serbs, and Albanians make up the majority of the population of Kosovo in Yugoslavia.

Touting facilities in his country as "less risky and less expensive" than those in nearby Croatia and Italy, the Albanian president, Sali Berisha, welcomed U.S. or NATO use of any Albanian military base in the event of a peace deal in Bosnia and Croatia.

"These flames should be extinguished, and the only way is NATO presence," the president said in an interview. "We welcome the Americans. They are the key to our stability."

On a visit to inspect a joint exercise of Albanian and American troops in mid-October, General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, reminded Albanians that the American interest in the fate of Albania dated back to President Woodrow Wilson, who intervened at the end of World War I to keep European powers from dividing it up.

"How thrilled he would be if he could visit Albania today to see that dream come alive and

to see young American soldiers, side by side with their Albanian comrades, building a future of trust, friendship and partnership between our two countries," General Shalikashvili told Albania's top military brass. U.S. officials say a stable and pro-Western Albania is critical to the emerging U.S. policy in the Balkans because it increases the chances of a peaceful solution to the search for minority rights for the 2 million Albanians in Yugoslavia and those in neighboring Macedonia, where they make up 23 percent of the population. In addition, with Albania firmly in the Western camp, this small country can anchor a network of security that officials in Washington say is designed to deter Serbian-led Yugoslavia from further aggressive adventures.

But if the theory is relatively clear-cut, the reality of U.S. engagement in Albania is a little less so. With a military budget of on-

ly \$53 million a year, Albania has the poorest army in Europe. Many of its conscripts, even the color guard around the Defense Ministry in Tirana, have holes in their boots. And the army still does not issue them socks, leaving them to make do with rags to keep their feet warm in the brutal Albanian winters.

Faced with such poverty, a debate has arisen in the army between those who want to copy the expensive military structure of the United States and those who back a less conventional, cheaper force modeled more on Albania's experience during World War II.

One argument in favor of the U.S. model is that it would be a good way for the army to overcome the legacy of almost 50 years of the paranoid dictatorship of Enver Hoxha.

"We need to be brainwashed again," said Major General Adem Copani, defense adviser to Mr. Berisha. "We must forget everything we learned in the past and move on."

of Wales would hurt democratic change. She added, "Even if Kwasniewski makes mistakes, which he will because he's human, he'll be watched so closely that he won't be able to do much."

The narrow defeat, humiliating for a man whose trade union once commanded the support of 10 million Poles, came at the hands of a skilled, youthful challenger with a keen appreciation for the dangers of political isolation.

Mr. Kwasniewski, 41, is a former Communist Party member who took the regime's demise in 1989 as a serious lesson. During the years that Mr. Walesa was in the presidential palace here, Mr. Kwasniewski was building coalitions, crisscrossing the country and listening to millions of voters, who found chinks, but assuredly not deadly cracks, in the golden promise of democracy. Mr. Kwasniewski, one of the youngest and most moderate ministers in the old regime, emerged as a leader of those willing to work toward reconfiguring the old party.

Diana Doesn't Want Divorce

Continued from Page 1

LONDON — Diana, Princess of Wales, acknowledged in an interview broadcast Monday that she had been unfaithful to her husband, Prince Charles.

Asked about her relationship with James Hewitt, Diana told BBC television's "Panorama" program: "Yes, I adored him. Yes, I was in love with him."

It was the first time that Diana, 34, who separated from her husband in 1992, had publicly admitted to adultery.

She added that she did not want a divorce from her estranged husband but said she was waiting for him to decide.

"I don't want a divorce but obviously we need clarity on a situation that has been of enormous discussion," Diana said. She said she was devastated when Mr. Hewitt, a former cav-

alry officer, published a book about their relationship but that his version of events was not entirely factual.

"There was a lot of fantasy in that book and it was very distressing for me that a friend of mine who I had trusted had made money out of me," Diana said.

Charles, heir to the British throne, confessed to an affair with a longtime friend, Camilla Parker-Bowles, when he gave a similar television interview last year.

Diana said she "desperately" wanted her marriage with Charles to work, in part because of the painful separation of her own parents.

"I desperately wanted it to work, I desperately loved my husband and I wanted to share everything with him, and I thought we were a very good

team," she said. The princess said the biggest problem she had was with intense media coverage, and eventually came to see herself as a product.

"The higher the media place you, the bigger the drop," she said.

In an extraordinarily candid conversation with Martin Bashir, the interviewer, Diana admitted that she had "escaped" into a bulimia and a long cycle of bingeing and vomiting.

"It was a symptom of what was going on in my marriage," she said.

"I was crying for help, but I was giving the wrong signals."

She said she had sought help for bulimia, but had never asked for assistance from another member of the royal family. (Reuters, AP)

BUDGET: Clinton's Foes Elated as Standoff Ends

Continued from Page 1

governors meeting in New Hampshire: "You could tell who won. We were the happy ones."

Republicans were clearly elated by what they saw as the president's central concession: accepting as a clear policy goal balancing the budget in seven years, something he has only intermittently embraced in the past, generally saying he preferred to balance it in 9 or 10 years. What the president described as flexibility, the Republicans described as an irretrievable pledge.

The Republicans also preserved their right to use the economic assumptions of the Congressional Budget Office in calculating the cuts needed to reach a balanced budget. To satisfy the White House, they pledged to update such calculations after consulting with the White House's Office of Management and Budget. The dif-

ferences between the two sets of estimates, while tiny in economic terms, have huge revenue consequences.

For their part, the Republicans agreed to the White House's suggestion to append a list of programs that must be protected for any seven-year budget to be acceptable. Indeed, they added a number of items to the list, which ultimately stated that such a budget must protect future generations, insure Medicare solvency, reform welfare, and provide adequate funding for Medicaid, education, agriculture, national defense, veterans and the environment. "It also said such a budget 'shall adopt tax policies to help working families and to stimulate future economic growth.'"

Even as they hailed the agreement, both sides cautioned that success was not assured in negotiations still to come over taxes, Medicare, education, the environment and other issues of

substantial dispute.

Without a resolution of those talks, nothing would stop an other partial shutdown, said the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry. It is possible that on Dec. 15, he said, "we'll be right back where we were."

Mr. Gingrich, leader of the Republican drive to eliminate federal deficits, indicated Monday that he would be willing to bargain. He said Republicans would have to cut back somewhat on their proposed \$245 billion tax cut and agree to provide more money for education and protecting the environment, as demanded by the Democratic president.

"We would like to spend more money on both those purposes," Mr. Gingrich told CBS News. "I would not be surprised to see in the negotiations that there's some additional money. I don't think it will be anything like the administration wanted, but there will be some additional money."

But Mr. McCurry suggested there would have to be major work done on the Republican's long-term plan. "It's going to take some major surgery now on this budget to fix it to make this budget work for both the Congress and the president," he told CNN.

The crisis had idled 40 percent of the nonmilitary federal work force, shutting national parks, museums and research offices, and stopping other government functions deemed nonessential for public health and safety. Air traffic controllers and prison guards were among workers who had been kept on their jobs.

The deal provides for the furloughed workers to be paid for the time missed, as has happened in previous shutdowns. (Reuters, AP, NYT)

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Designer Gabriella Pescucci won an Oscar for her costumes in Martin Scorsese's "The Age of Innocence."

Clothes That Make a Movie

By Ken Shulman

ROME — The den is comfortable, understated, with wide white overstuffed divans and two doors that open onto a small, lushly planted terrace. A series of detached fresco fragments from Pompeii decorate the otherwise somber beige walls.

On the floor, in front of the fireplace, stand three polished fossilized stones that she purchased while working on a film in Morocco. To the left, on a high, hardly prominent shelf, stand her trophies: two Donatello Davids from the Italian motion picture academy; two British Academy of Film and Television Awards, and, virtually hidden from view, the Oscar she won in 1993 for her costumes in Martin Scorsese's "The Age of Innocence."

"I don't believe the proverb that says that clothes don't make the man," says Gabriella Pescucci.

"I believe the contrary, that clothes do make the man. I believe you can tell a lot about a person by the clothes that he chooses to wear. The same way you can understand a person by his home, or by the books he reads."

Pescucci is one of the world's finest and most successful cinema and theatrical costume designers. She fashioned robes for

Maria Callas in Pier Paolo Pasolini's "Medea," frocked Sean Connery in Jean-Jacques Annaud's "The Name of the Rose," and clad Spanish soprano Montserrat Caballé in a production of Bellini's "Norma" at La Scala in Milan.

The nearly 50-year-old designer is dressed in a dark, loose-fitting semitransparent linen pants, an off-white cotton crew-neck jersey and blue, canvas sneakers.

"The hardest part of what I do is gaining the trust of an actor or actress," she says. "The one thing that all actors have in common is their vanity. And in order to overcome this, I have to convince that actor that I can help him enter more fully into his character. I have to gain his confidence. This is far more difficult for me than designing his clothes."

Born in the Tuscan seaside town of Castiglione, Pescucci has had an interest in costumes and fashion since she can remember. The second child of a conservative middle-class family, she left home at 14 to study art at a middle school in Florence, and later went on to that city's Accademia di Belle Arti.

"I've always been fascinated by historical costumes," she says. "I like to steep myself in another time and period, to study the styles and mannerisms."

"I've always said that if I hadn't gone into this line of work, I would have become

an archaeologist. I am irresistibly attracted to the past."

With nothing but her portfolio and her diploma, Pescucci left Florence in the late 1960s and began knocking on doors in Rome. It was a magical time for cinema in the Italian capital, and Pescucci soon found work as an assistant to Piero Tosi on the set of Luchino Visconti's "Death in Venice" and "Ludwig." In 1971, she made her solo debut designing costumes for Charlotte Rampling in an Italian film adaptation of John Ford's drama "Tis Pity She's a Whore." Since then, working at a rate of one or two films a year, Pescucci has collaborated with Federico Fellini ("City of Women"), Sergio Leone ("Once Upon a Time in America"), Terry Gilliam ("The Adventures of Baron Munchausen") and most recently with Roland Joffe in his version of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter."

"I don't enjoy designing for films set in modern times," she says. "If the setting is modern, everyone thinks he knows better than you. The actress wants the miniskirt instead of slacks. The director wants red instead of blue. The director's wife wants yellow instead of red. In a historical film, the costume designer is afforded a bit more respect."

PESCUCCI has always earned her respect on the set. She conducts extensive research, consulting the literature and art of the period she is trying to re-create. She searches for the proper fabrics, scouring cloth factories in Prato, Italy, for the rough, unfinished cloth she used for the tunics in "The Name of the Rose" and flea markets in Paris for the lace worn by Winona Ryder and Michelle Pfeiffer in "The Age of Innocence."

The Oscar for "The Age of Innocence" came as a surprise. Pescucci had already been nominated for the award for "The Adventures of Baron Munchausen." But on her second nomination, Pescucci returned home with the coveted statue.

"I thought that the Oscar would change my life more than it has," she admits with a laugh, confessing that her dream is to collaborate one day with Steven Spielberg, perhaps on a film based on a Tolstoy novel. "I thought I would be submerged with offers for work as soon as I got home."

"Instead, things went on at the same pace as before. Maybe things will really change if I win another one."

Ken Shulman is an American journalist based in Italy.



Pescucci, right, with Maria Callas during filming of Pasolini's "Medea."

Tossed Culture Salad, With Art

By Brigid Grauman

GHENT, Belgium — Every year in October, 164,000 copies of a publication that has the look, length and shape of a book, but with a distinctly magazine format, reaches bookshops and newsstands in the Netherlands and Belgian Flanders. Not the least of what's odd about it is the name, Snoecks. Less unusual, perhaps, are the pouting girls on the cover. A few weeks later, the French-language edition, Scope, is snapped up by readers in France and Wallonia.

Snoecks is a publishing phenomenon. It is the curious offshoot of a highly reputable printing house in Ghent that specializes in art books and exhibition catalogues for such institutions as the National Portrait Gallery in London, the Musée d'Orsay in Paris and the Boymans-Van Beuningen in Rotterdam.

Snoecks is an uninhibited mixture of lavishly illustrated stories about books, the visual arts, photography, design, fashion and out-of-the-ordinary places, all of it peppered with pictures of sultry fashion models.

The annual is the brainchild of Serge Snoeck, seventh generation of family printers, who now leaves all the dull administrative hits of the business to his two sons.

He has chosen instead to enjoy what he calls "a fantastic time" traveling, commissioning articles, choosing pictures and meeting people.

The final result doesn't always measure up to his ambitions, but for three decades it has been highly successful.

Behind his smudged glasses, Snoeck père is a cheerful chap who likes nothing better than to be described as an adventurer. He would rather not mention his age, but he's very proud of his memory. He can recite his genealogical tree back to the 16th century. It all really began, though, with two peasant brothers from the Pajottenland — who traveled to Ghent in 1730 and, after trying their luck as innkeepers, went in for selling books.

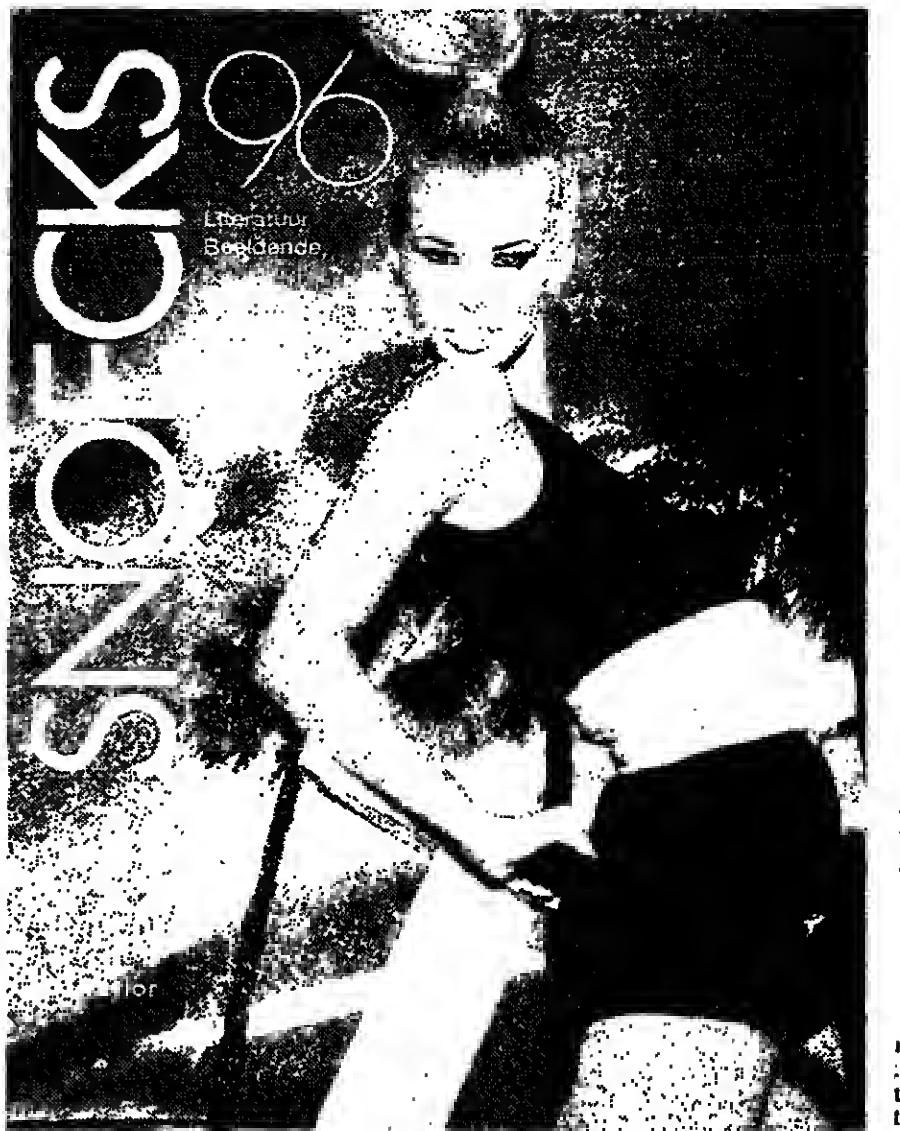
Soon the family owned a printing house that specialized in, among other things, one of those farmers' almanacs that were once indispensable reading.

They still print it today, much enlarged, with the details about the weather, the phases of the moon, fairs and markets, as well as jokes, cartoons, games and recipes. Serge Snoeck inherited the business from his father, Fernand, who had inherited it, reluctantly, when his brother died at the front during World War I. Fernand Snoeck's career was brutally interrupted in 1937, when he died of typhus at the age of 38.

"I was just 14, and an only son," says Serge Snoeck. "My mother could bake great cakes, but she had absolutely no head for business."

"It was my aunt, my father's sister, who came to me and said, 'I don't know anything about printing, but if you promise to take over the company when you're old enough, I'll keep it going until then.' And so I promised."

The latest 594-page volume of Snoecks is typical, with a garish purple, pink and blue cover shot of a model. Inside, it starts off with a list of last year's international literary prizes, followed by three short stories. The rest is a glossily sophisticated mix



The cover of Snoecks — not quite a book, not quite a magazine.

of interviews with John Irving and Amos Oz, portraits of the designer Alessi, architect Jean Nouvel, artist Sandy Skoglund, film director Bertrand Tavernier, actor Anthony Hopkins, and stories about punk rock posters, Calvin Klein and his erotic ads, sumo wrestling, the new rich and poor in Russia, and a whole lot more.

The mix of stories is always the same combination of culture, sex, good photography and hyperrealist drawings. The books have an editor in the Netherlands and an assistant editor in Ghent.

"But I'm the one who pulls the strings," says Snoeck.

DECISIONS are made at a yearly meeting of the editorial board when a long list of story ideas are thinned down to realistic proportions. The stories are all commissioned; the more expensive photographs and illustrations are secondhand.

It was in 1968 that Snoeck's book began to look the way it does today. "I went to Holland," says Serge Snoeck, "because I wanted to break into the Dutch market, and every publisher I met there said the book looked awful, the paper, the fonts, the layout, the writing, the illustrations. One thing you need, they said, is sexy pictures."

He followed their advice, after meeting Gunnar Larsen, a Danish photographer. Larsen lived in a tiny apartment in Paris,

taking photographs of would-be models. "I'd seen one of his pictures in a fashion magazine. It showed a model posing provocatively in the middle of Moscow's Red Square, surrounded by gawking babushkas. I had an article by the wife of the Belgian consul in Moscow that planned to use and I wanted that picture to illustrate it."

He got it cheap, and he and Larsen soon became friends. On his first visit to the crowded flat with pictures in the sink, on the floor, everywhere, Snoeck also spotted the portrait of a Danish hairdresser, Jane Christiansen, who was later to become the wife of John Casablancas, founder of the model agency Elite.

As he flicks fondly through back issues Snoeck reflects on a lifetime of travels adventures and encounters.

He is particularly proud of an insider's story about the Nuremberg trials written by public prosecutor Robert Kempner, and of the article he wrote about the grueling conditions about daily life in Siberia.

But, like many of his readers, he clearly has a special regard for the stylish nude photography by the likes of Helmut Newton, Richard Avedon, Bettina Rheims, Sar Haskins and David Hamilton.

Brigid Grauman is editor of the Bulletin, an English-language newsweekly in Brussels.

Does Christy Turlington Need a Raise? Models Fight for a Union

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bloode and statuesque with chiseled cheekbones, Donna Eller does not fit the stereotypical image of a union activist.

But active she is in struggling to build a new labor union, one that Samuel Gompers probably never dreamed of: a union for fashion models.

While many young girls look to modeling careers as a life full of cover-girl photos and Parisian haute couture, Eller, a successful model for 10 years, says models are deprived of many bedrock protections enjoyed by workers in far less glamorous fields.

"During my career, I've come to see there's a lot missing from this profession," Eller, a model with the Wilhelmina agency, said. "The fashion agencies don't provide us with health insurance, dental insurance, pensions, life insurance or workers' compensation."

When the two dozen women spearhead-

ing the unionization drive talk about modeling, they talk not just about the \$1,500-a-day photo sessions but about the 12-hour days, the fly-by-night agencies that turn teenage models toward drugs and prostitution, the photographers who never pay up and the models who are forced to empty their bank accounts because they lack health insurance.

Amie Bongay, a Sierra Leone native and former model who is president of the new union, said: "Behind the glamour, there is really a dark side to this profession. The union is not out so much to make more money for models. Our goal is to protect the models."

For more than a decade, models have talked about unionizing, but in the last three months that dream has taken hold. Since August the union, the Models Guild, has attracted applications from 1,000 models.

Some models doubt that the union will have enough clout anytime soon to bargain with employers. But the guild is already doing what many unions have done in their

infancy — providing health insurance at group rates and offering financial services through a credit union.

Models are debating whether the guild should be merely an association that provides such services or whether it should act like a traditional union that makes demands for employers to pay for health insurance, pensions and workers' compensation and to guarantee breaks during fashion photography.

Photographers and makeup artists are also invited to join. Most members are from New York, but dozens of models in Miami, Los Angeles and Chicago have signed up.

Some members of other unions are amused that fashion models are following in the footsteps of steelworkers and teamsters, viewing the models as a pampered few who are blessed with beauty and have little to complain about. (One thing the models have to contend with is comments like, "Tell me again why you're fighting for Christy Turlington to get a raise.")

Those heading the unionization drive

say that while \$10,000-a-day supermodels like Turlington and Cindy Crawford get the media attention, a typical model earns \$30,000 to \$70,000 a year, has problems affording health insurance and is often preyed upon by unscrupulous photographers and clients.

"I don't think models' concerns are any different from other people's concerns," said Beverly Johnson, a supermodel of a decade ago who is active in the union.

"They are concerned about pensions, health insurance, getting help for drug abuse. A lot of models have relied on their parents as their safety net, but it is a profession and they need a safety net beyond what their parents can provide."

Models like Eller say the union should serve as a voice and a guardian. The union, she says, should warn models about which agencies and photographers to avoid; it should provide affordable bed and breakfasts for models when they travel, and it should counsel models on finances and how to get started in the industry.

"If I were a mother and sending my

daughter to be a model at the age of 16 in New York, Chicago or Los Angeles, I'd be concerned that there is not a structure in place that can provide her with safe housing or a guardian," Eller said. "I'm concerned that there is not the equivalent of a Better Business Bureau in the industry to tell her who is legit."

The union, which charges dues of \$300 a year, has arranged discounts at several bed and breakfasts and started an "800" phone line to give models personal or professional advice.

BONGAY, who has written a guide for models, said the union should start out as an association, but once it has thousands of members, it should start bargaining with agencies and clients. But even the models who want it to be a strong union say they would be much more comfortable walking on a runway than on a picket line.

The unionization talk is taking hold now largely because the models have been adopted by the 130,000-member Office

and Professional Employees' International Union, which has thrown money and manpower behind their organizing drive.

"Their working conditions are no different from those of any other exploited workers, only that they're more beautiful," said Michael Goodwin, president of the office employees' union.

He gave an example of exploitation: If a journalist covering a fashion show falls and is hurt, he or she is covered by workers' compensation. "But a model who falls at a show is not covered," he said.

Goodwin has embraced the models' cause to add some allure, youth and new members to his union — and to the labor movement in general — at a time when many say labor has grown old and tired.

At the same time, his union is trying to follow the AFL-CIO's new gospel: organize professions that have not been traditionally associated with unionism.

Doing splendidly on their own, supermodels have not been involved in the unionization drive, although Turlington's spokeswoman said she supports the effort.

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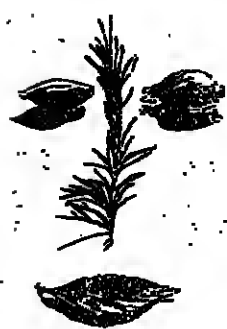
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Taste



WHEN A LENTIL IS NOT A LENTIL AND OTHER TIPS FROM THE RITZ
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hands-on classes, the students make the meal themselves, supervised by a chef.

Cooking dinner
At a recent demonstration, Chef Jean-Louis Taillebaud prepared *crème de lentilles au fumet de pintadeau* (cream of lentil soup with guinea hen essence), *fricassée de veau au basilique* (fricassée of veal with basil and vegetables) and two fresh-fruit sorbets, one made with tangerines and the other with clementines.

Even though this is a meal that few people would have the time to make at home, except perhaps for special occasions, the benefit of seeing a skilled chef prepare it is that you pick up invaluable tips that will improve any dish you prepare.

Chef Taillebaud explained how and why he would deviate from a recipe, replacing onions with shallots, for example, in the veal fricassée to provide a more subtle flavor, and using poultry stock instead of beef stock in the cream soup because the stronger taste of the beef stock would overwhelm the more delicate flavor of the guinea hen.

Don't burn yourself!
He also showed the class how to fold a dish towel so you can pick up a heavy pot full of hot food without burning yourself (fold it in half, in half again and then fold it again over your thumb before picking up the pot).

You also learn some obscure facts. You probably think, for instance, that a lentil is a lentil is a lentil.

Wrong! It is a little-known fact that the best lentils come from Le Puy in France's Auvergne. Like wine, they even have an *appellation contrôlée*, which guarantees that they are grown in a specific geographic area under certain conditions.

Chop, stir, sauté
Watching a professional chef in action is also very entertaining as he chops, stirs and sautés with amazing dexterity and style, all the while commenting on what he is doing and telling jokes and anecdotes about his life in the kitchen.

When the class is over, students have the sublime pleasure of tasting the finished product.

The Ritz-Escoffier Ecole de Gastronomie offers three in-depth apprenticeship courses leading to diplomas as well as week-long courses with themes like summer living or specialties and fêtes.

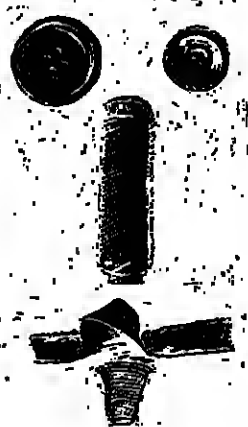
Cooking and pastry-making demonstrations are open to everyone, last two and a half hours and cost 230 francs (\$46). Reservations can be made the same day before noon.

The school has a new formula of short-term courses ranging from one to two days with themes like preparing game or classic French desserts. Upcoming pre-holiday classes include three half-day sessions on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2, during which students will learn to make foie gras. At the end of the course, they take the delicacy they have prepared home with them in a Ritz terrine.

On Nov. 24, an all-day session covers the making of a copious brunch, including a mushroom soufflé remoulade. Students can invite a friend to partake of the feast at the end of the day. On Dec. 7, an all-day course for parents teaches them how to make cakes and even lollipops for children's parties.

Heidi Ellison

Touch



FLORENTINE CRAFTS LIVE ON
Today's apprentices come from all over the world.

Many Florentine buildings still contain an artisan's workshop (*bottega*), perpetuating a centuries-old local tradition of fine craftsmanship. Today, however, the apprentices of the past have been almost entirely replaced by an international group of students. Some find their way to a workshop by trial and error; many employ the services of "Firenze

nell'Arte," a program sponsored by the Machiavelli School (tel. 055-2396966), which is custom-designed to meet the student's requirements.

Guido Pucci, the program's director, says, "I always talk to a potential student at length in order to place each in the right environment. There are always many interesting projects going on in an artisan workshop, so it is important that the craftsman and the student set up a good relationship so that both can get the most out of the experience."

A timeless scene
The workshop of woodcarver Piero Vannini seems untouched by time. He stands over his work table with his tools, often antique and handmade, designing and making chests of drawers, lamp bases, screens, and mirror and picture frames in both antique and modern styles.

"Initially, I help the student to distinguish among the different types of wood and give instruction on how to use the many tools in a proper manner. I allow them to work on something of their own, since creativity is often the best teacher," he says. One student recently carved a Renaissance-style picture frame under his guidance, and Mr. Vannini then sent him to yet another workshop to learn the secrets of gilding. His wife, Rosanna, explains the techniques of painting decoration when necessary, demonstrating the use of tempera-based pigments.

Another workshop open to

students under the auspices of "Firenze nell'Arte" is "Infinity," run by leather craftsman Enio Provaroni and his American wife Jane Dengler on Borgo Apostoli, near Ponte Vecchio. After a disheartening experience in a leather factory, Australian Judith Szerencsi decided to "approach leatherwork in a new way."

At "Infinity," she immediately started cutting leather by hand for bags, belts and briefcases, finishing the edges with color, to later move on to stitching and the adding of closures and accessories.

She is currently working on design, keeping company with fellow student Koji Ichikawa, who is spending hours perfecting his own leather keyholder-pouch that he may someday market in Japan. "Our job is also to start the artisan on his career," says Mr. Provaroni.

Several Florentine workshops run their own school right on the premises. One is located at "Giulio Giannini e Figlio" (tel. 212621), where Enrico and Guido, the fifth generation of the Giannini family, are occupied in the painstaking tasks of binding books by hand, from the making of marbled paper to lining the inside front and back covers to the decoration of the leather with elaborate designs.

Gold leaf techniques
The ornamentation is achieved by heating one of a splendid collection of 500 small wheeled instruments and bronze punches, handmade by some of the world's best engravers in the 17th and 18th centuries, and pressing down on thin gold leaf. The technique is one that can only be transmitted in a direct manner. "Depending on the kind of siz-

zling noise it makes," explains Guido Giannini, "will I instinctively know if the temperature is right. If it is, I can begin gold tooling."

Rosanna Cirigliano

Sound



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The driver picked up the students headed for Ceran at the train station in Spa, Belgium: British students who were coming to learn French, a Frenchwoman who had to brush up her English for her job and an American who hoped to improve her meager Italian.

After unpacking in her comfortable hotel-style room, the American braved the short walk through the frigid winter air to the nearby chateau-school.

At dinner she met one of her professors and the other students in her group — all males: a Belgian university student, and a German and a Dutchman.

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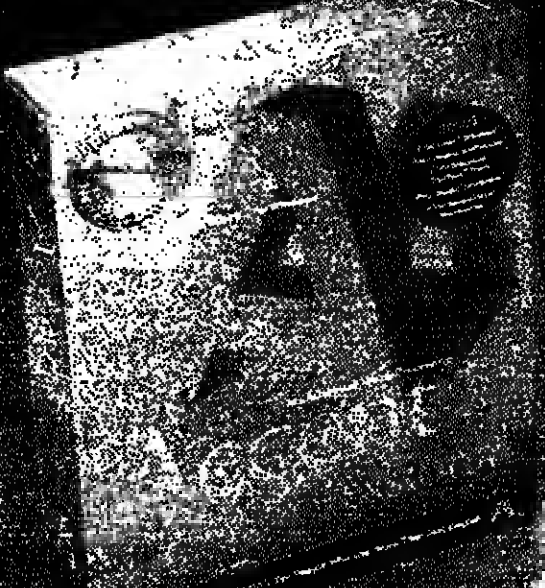
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Risks and Rewards in the Brave New World of Health Care

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Medicare bill adopted by the House of Representatives would propel elderly people into a new world, full of promise and some peril, where competitive forces are buffeting doctors, hospitals and the rest of the health care industry.

Medicare, financed jointly by the federal government and the states, provides health insurance for the elderly and the disabled. For better or worse, Medicare is catching up with the private health care market. Even if President Bill Clinton vetoes the bill, as he has threatened to do, it signals the

direction in which health policy and the health care system in the United States are already evolving.

The Senate Finance Committee has approved legislation like the bill passed Thursday by the House. What follows is a summary of the bill's likely effects on Medicare patients and various segments of the health care industry:

• **Beneficiaries:** Under the Republican proposal, Medicare beneficiaries could enter a fiercely competitive medical marketplace. Those who join health maintenance organizations would probably have less choice of doctors and hospitals, but they could perhaps obtain coverage for prescription drugs, preventive services, eye-

glasses and other items not now covered by the standard Medicare program.

Healthy Medicare beneficiaries are presumably more likely to enroll in health maintenance organizations, or HMOs. But sick people may also find them attractive because they put a firm limit on the costs for which patients are responsible.

The risk, repeatedly emphasized by Democrats, is that Medicare payments will not keep up with health costs, so the purchasing power of Medicare benefits will be eroded.

• **Doctors:** In the past, when Medicare cut payments to doctors, there was always concern that doctors

would shun Medicare patients in favor of those with private insurance, which paid higher fees for the same services. But the private market has become less lucrative and satisfying for doctors, whose clinical decisions and fees are continually scrutinized by insurance companies and private health plans.

The House and Senate Medicare bills would cut payments for surgery by 10 percent next year as part of an effort to save more than \$22 billion in Medicare spending on doctors' services over seven years. Stephanie Menash, director of health policy at the American Urological Association, said: "Many of our members have no choice but to take Medicare patients."

• **Hospitals:** Some hospitals will probably close if the government cuts projected spending on Medicare and Medicaid, the program for low-income people. Hospitals in rural areas and inner-city neighborhoods are particularly vulnerable because the two programs account for more than half the revenue at many such hospitals.

• **HMOs:** About three million Medicare beneficiaries are in HMOs. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that 8.5 million will be enrolled in 2002 under the Republican proposals. But the plans would impose strict limits on the annual growth in per capita payments to HMOs treating Medicare patients.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Kansas Ranks Last In Vacation Survey

Kansas ranks last of the 50 states as a vacation destination, according to Vacation Places Rated, just published by Fielding Worldwide of Redondo Beach, California. Hawaii ranked first, followed by Alaska and Colorado.

"I think it's very unfair," said Neva Perry of the Kansas state tourist information center. "We have a tremendous amount of history, and there are so many things of interest in Kansas."

Other states ranking near the bottom were North Dakota, Oklahoma, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Mississippi, Delaware and Alabama.

Matt Brisch, a spokesman for the state commerce department, said, "People are taking this seriously. And I kind of want to say: Come on, let's not panic here. We're Kansas."

Mr. Brisch said Kansas has one of the smallest state tourism budgets: \$230,000, compared to \$16 million for Hawaii.

Short Takes

More women are entering seafaring at a time when it is declining as a whole. The U.S. merchant marine has fallen from more than 1,000 ships at the end of World War II to about 400 now. Com-

petition is one main reason. But growing numbers of women are earning their stripes in the seven maritime academies from Maine to California. At Kings Point Maritime Academy on Long Island, which graduated its first women in 1978, 21 of this year's 219 graduates were women. This year's freshman class includes 30 women.

Call it Christmas in autumn: Alaskans have been notified that all 542,000 of them — men, women and children — will receive \$990 each this year as their dividend from the Alaska Permanent Fund, a hedge against the time when the state's oil wealth peters out.

Since the first deposit of \$734,000 in oil revenues in 1977, the fund has grown to an \$18 billion portfolio of stocks, bonds and real estate, conservatively invested to protect the principal but still grow to keep pace with inflation.

In a perfect shuffle, the cards in half of a deck held in the left hand are alternated one by one with those in the right. It is far from the perfect way to get cards in random order for a card game, however. Professor Persi Diaconis, a Harvard University statistician, derived a mathematical proof that after eight perfect shuffles, the cards are back in their original order. Fortunately for the average bridge or poker player, a perfect shuffle can be done consistently only by a sleight-of-hand artist.

International Herald Tribune

Captain Cleared of Sexual Harassment

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy's former top equal-opportunity officer, who was named to be an admiral and led his service's effort to fight sexual harassment after the Tailhook scandal, has been acquitted of sexually harassing a woman who worked for him.

The verdict, issued Thursday by an eight-officer navy tribunal, cleared Captain Everett L. Greene, 47, a Naval Academy graduate.

The case of Captain Greene, who is black and whose accuser is white, has

become a lightning rod for critics who contend the navy turned a blind eye to the seriousness of his conduct to advance the goal of promoting more minority officers into senior ranks. Only five of the navy's 220 admirals on active duty are black.

Advocates of women's rights rallied around the case as a test of the navy's new resolve to quell sexual harassment in any form.

The seven-day trial at the Washington Navy Yard hinged on whether Captain Greene, a married father of three, broke navy rules by writing sexually suggestive

poems and cards and giving little presents — such as a bag of chewing gum and an old pair of men's running shorts — to his aide, Lieutenant Mary Felix, who is 28.

He acknowledged writing to Lieutenant Felix over a 10-month period in 1993, during which she answered a sexual harassment hotline at the Bureau of Naval Personnel in a Pentagon annex.

But he insisted that he never did anything wrong and that Lieutenant Felix, who was coping with physical and personal problems, had grossly misconstrued his fatherly concern.

Federal Agency Opens Inquiry Into L.A. Police

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sparked by charges of police misconduct that surfaced in the O.J. Simpson murder trial, the Justice Department has begun examining the Los Angeles Police Department to determine whether there is a pattern of civil rights abuses by officers in one of the nation's largest law enforcement agencies.

The Justice Department's civil rights division is in the early stages of an investigation that will seek to determine whether alleged abuses by police officers in Los Angeles, including excessive force, is a systemic problem, sources said.

The investigation began after racist comments by a former detective, Mark Fuhrman, and after allegations of fabricated evidence became a focal point of Mr. Simpson's defense.

Black Men's March: Still Counting

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Boston University scientist has added to the controversy over the turnout at the "Million Man March" in Washington, saying his analysis showed that the crowd was more than twice the 400,000 people estimated by the National Park Service.

A computer-aided study by Farouk el Baz, director of the

school's Center for Remote Sensing and an authority on aerial reconnaissance, concluded that 870,000 people attended the black men's rally Monday.

The study involved computer image analysis of aerial photographs obtained from the Park Service. It has a margin of error of about 25 percent, largely because of the poor quality of the photographs. This means the

crowd could have been as small as 650,000 or as large as 1.1 million, Mr. el Baz said.

A U.S. Park Police spokesman said Thursday that the agency did not have the money for sophisticated computer analysis, but that it stood by its estimate, obtained by examining photographs made from videotape taken from a helicopter three times during the march.

Away From Politics

• After six delays, the space shuttle Columbia and its crew shot into orbit at Cape Canaveral, Florida, on a science mission that will foreshadow life on NASA's planned international space station. (AP)

• Thirty-three guards and an inmate came down with a mysterious ailment at a state prison for serious offenders in Mayo, Florida, and investigators focused on the mail room and a leaking package. (AP)

• Inmates, some with baseball bats, fought with guards, broke windows and set fire to

three prison buildings in Talladega, Alabama, in a riot that started as a quarrel in a prison yard. (AP)

• Mickey Wayne Davidson, the admitted murderer of his wife and two stepdaughters, was executed by lethal injection in Jarratt, Virginia. (Reuters)

• Two Brentwood, Maryland, girls, ages 12 and 14, were in police custody in connection with four armed carjacking incidents in the last few weeks. County police officials said the girls asked elderly women to give them a ride and then threatened the victims — twice with a toy gun and twice with a knife — to force them to turn over their cars. (WP)

POLITICAL NOTES

Senator Clamps Down Yet Again

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after a brief respite, has again blocked all ambassadorial appointments, saying the Clinton administration has not taken seriously his proposal to reorganize the foreign policy bureaucracy.

Among the nearly 20 nominations that the North Carolina Republican has vowed to block is that of Jim Sasser, the former Democratic senator from Tennessee, as ambassador to China. Mr. Helms will also continue to freeze State Department promotions and block Senate action on more than a dozen treaties.

The administration's reaction was swift. "It's our understanding that the Senate Democrats proposed a strong and genuine effort to reach a compromise settlement with Senator Helms," said Nicholas Burns, the State Department spokesman. "We are disappointed." (NYT)

Clinton Acts Anew on Gay Rights

WASHINGTON — Two years after being politically wounded by the issue of homosexuals in the military, President Bill Clinton has decided to back a bill outlawing job discrimination against homosexuals, according to White House officials.

In a letter sent to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and a chief sponsor of the anti-discrimination legislation, Mr. Clinton noted that in 41 states it is legal for a person to be dismissed from a job because of sexual orientation.

Gay rights leaders who have been lobbying the White House for Clinton's endorsement of the bill conceded that his backing would have little immediate practical effect, because the Republican Congress is dead against the measure, which would apply to public and private employment. (NYT)

Hollywood Rapped on Drugs

LOS ANGELES — The director of national drug policy criticized Hollywood on Thursday for glorifying drug use in television shows, movies and music marketed to young people.

He urged his audience of about 150 executives of the entertainment industry, at a symposium sponsored by the Screen Actors Guild and other groups, to change things.

"We all know the dangers of some of these messages, and I believe that we can all agree that some changes need to be made," said Lee Brown, Mr. Clinton's drug czar. (NYT)

Paying Bills on Time — at Last

WASHINGTON — That time-honored excuse — the check is in the mail — could take on new, legal significance if Congress passes a law being pushed by a talk radio host and three dozen members of the House.

Their proposal would mandate that the date a bill is postmarked is the date it is considered paid. It is a simple idea that has upset a lot of people, including big credit card companies, department stores and the nation's bankers.

Bills would have to be properly addressed and have adequate postage to qualify under the bill. Stamps — not postage from meters — would be required. The Postal Service has taken no position on the measure. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Sir Brian Urquhart, who was a senior United Nations official for more than 40 years before his retirement: "I've always thought the UN's relationship with the city was like a long, rather positive marriage. There are tremendous ups and downs, and the partners occasionally get tremendously fed up with each other." (NYT)

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Apple	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	500,000	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	500,000
Oracle	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	300,000	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	300,000
Sun	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	200,000	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	200,000
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	100,000	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	100,000
Lotus	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	50,000	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	50,000
McAfee	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	20,000	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	20,000
VeriSign	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	10,000	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	10,000
Comcast	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	5,000	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	5,000
Time Warner	40.00	39.00	39.50	39.50	1,000,000	40.00	39.00	39.50	39.50	1,000,000
AT&T	30.00	29.00	29.50	29.50	800,000	30.00	29.00	29.50	29.50	800,000
Verizon	20.00	19.00	19.50	19.50	600,000	20.00	19.00	19.50	19.50	600,000
Qwest	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	400,000	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	400,000
Sprint	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	300,000	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	300,000
WorldCom	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	200,000	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	200,000
Telecom	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	100,000	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	100,000
Southwest	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	500,000	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	500,000
Delta	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	300,000	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	300,000
American	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	200,000	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	200,000
United	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	100,000	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	100,000
JetBlue	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	50,000	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	50,000
Allegiant	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.375	25,000	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.375	25,000
Southwest	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	500,000	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	500,000
Delta	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	300,000	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	300,000
American	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	200,000	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	200,000
United	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	100,000	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	100,000
JetBlue	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	50,000	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	50,000
Allegiant	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.375	25,000	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.375	25,000

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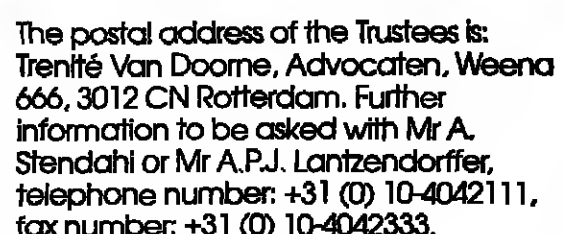
**Fly Thai smooth as silk from
Bangkok to Seoul 22 times a week.**
(8 flights non-stop, 14 flights one stop.)

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Sun, Novell, Lotus, McAfee, VeriSign, Comcast, Time Warner, AT&T, Verizon, Qwest, Sprint, WorldCom, Telecom, Southwest, Delta, American, United, JetBlue, Allegiant.

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IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Sun, Novell, Lotus, McAfee, VeriSign, Comcast, Time Warner, AT&T, Verizon, Qwest, Sprint, WorldCom, Telecom, Southwest, Delta, American, United, JetBlue, Allegiant.



THE AMERICAS

Pricey Paving for 'The Road Ahead' Investors Chip Away At Silicon Stocks

Viking to Spend \$1 Million Pitching Bill Gates's Book

By Mary B. W. Tabor
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For its lead title this autumn, Viking is spending \$1 million, one of its largest promotional budgets ever, to tell the world about Bill Gates.

That's right. The same Bill Gates of Microsoft Corp. whose name is itself a marketing strategy. The same Bill Gates whose face appears with uncanny regularity on the covers of publications around the world. The same Bill Gates who spent \$150 million earlier this year to market Windows 95, his latest software product.

Nonetheless, Viking and Microsoft kicked off a media blitz Monday for Mr. Gates's new book, "The Road Ahead," which may rival Random House's efforts to push Colin L. Powell, who recently finished a heavily publicized 23-city tour for his memoir, "My American Journey." It will sell in the United States for \$29.95.

"We don't take anything for granted," said Jonathan Lazarus, vice president of strategic relations at Microsoft, which is providing much of the technical support for the marketing efforts. "Our goal is to get this

book read by the most people possible."

As part of their tactic, Microsoft and Viking have tried to whet appetites for "The Road Ahead" by guarding the book's contents like grizzlies protecting their young. No early review copies were sent out and the books have been shipped in unmarked boxes to deter interception, then locked in regional storehouses until this week.

Everyone with access to the book — even the 20 or so foreign publishers now scurrying to translate it for their countries — had to sign confidentiality agreements. It was not until Sunday, in an approved excerpt in The Sunday Times of London, that Mr. Gates's forecasts about the information superhighway and his plan to rule the road were made public. In the United States, the first excerpts will appear in the Nov. 27 edition of Newsweek.

The book is yet another weapon to help Microsoft battle for position in the Internet arena. A CD-ROM board inside the book gives computer users even more information about Mr. Gates and Microsoft, as well as access to the Internet's World Wide Web.

Penguin also is creating a Bill Gates web

site on the Internet (<http://www.penguin.com/roadahead>), which will feature information and an audio clip about the book, printed excerpts and quotes from reviews, as well as information about the CD-ROM. Mr. Gates also is planning to conduct on-line forums to promote the book.

Viking's parent, Penguin Group, a division of Pearson PLC, presented marketing proposals from each of its offices abroad as well as in the United States when bidding for the book.

Part of the strategy, in addition to printing 850,000 books in North America and several hundred thousand more overseas, is a very expensive marketing technique called a "one-day laydown."

The idea is to place a book on sale in a number of countries on the same day — in this case, Friday — which helps build anticipation and gives the title an almost sure shot at the No. 1 spot on best-seller lists.

Although Mr. Gates received a \$2.5 million advance for his book and money from subsidiary rights sales, his take will stop there. Other proceeds from the book will help finance technology in classrooms, Mr. Lazarus said.

megabytes of memory, where data is temporarily stored.

The falling spot-market price, Mr. Whittington says, is an indication that supply is catching up with demand more quickly than many industry analysts had anticipated. Memory chips are the largest segment of the \$146 billion-a-year global market in semiconductors. In the past, the memory business has been most prone to big cyclical swings in demand and prices.

Moreover, there is a building boom in the memory business, as South Korean and other companies try to cash in on the market's recent strength.

Michael Murphy, editor of the California Technology Stock Letter, says the weakness in the spot-memory market is mainly an inventory adjustment. PC makers placed huge orders this year in anticipation of the demand for machines that run Windows 95, Microsoft's new operating system, which uses a lot of memory.

Demand for Windows 95 has been strong, Mr. Murphy said, but less than some projections. So, he noted, PC makers have sold their excess inventory of memory chips into the spot market, depressing prices.

"Demand for memory will pick up temporarily, but I think that by the middle of next year the down cycle will begin," Mr. Murphy said. "And it could be bloody for the D-RAM makers."

Still, despite the downturn, there are chip enthusiasts. They say that many investors are overreacting to a blip in the spot market and that the chip outlook remains bright.

"In the long term, this is still going to be a high-growth market," said Thomas Thornhill 3d of Montgomery Securities in San Francisco.

"The industry looks in good shape," Mr. Thornhill said. "But because of the short-term pressure on the spot market for memory chips, the bears certainly control the psychology in the stock market."

Boeing Reaches Pact to End Machinists Strike

Boeing Business News

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. and leaders of its machinists' union reached a tentative agreement Monday to end a six-week walkout that slashed production at the world's largest maker of commercial aircraft.

The agreement must be approved by the 32,500 members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace

Workers union in a vote on Tuesday.

Bill Johnson, president of Machinists District Lodge 751 in Seattle, said the union's bargaining committee had "unanimously recommended" the contract.

Union leaders said the new contract had answered many of the concerns that prompted their members to reject Boeing's previous offer and walk off the job Oct. 6.

Workers could return to their jobs as soon as Wednesday if the new contract is ratified.

The machinists, who account for about one-third of Boeing's work force, rejected a contract because it increased health-care costs and did not meet demands for wage increases and greater job security.

Shares in Boeing closed down 50 cents, at \$73.25, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dollar Still Saddled With Budget Woes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was narrowly mixed against major European currencies Monday and weaker against the yen.

The currency was bolstered early in the trading session by an agreement between President Bill Clinton and Congress to try to balance the budget in seven years, but that euphoria soon waned amid growing fears about more budget disputes.

The U.S. currency closed at 1.4075 Deutsche marks Monday, up slightly from

1.4073 DM on Friday, and at 101.345 yen, down from 102.150 yen Friday.

The agreement ended a deadlock that had kept most government offices closed for six days, and it provided one of the first signs of progress in the long-running talks. But the dollar's early gains were not long maintained.

"The dollar's doing the long, slow fade

after its spike in Asia," said Jerry Egan, managing director of foreign exchange at MTB Bank in New York.

The dollar slumped against the yen after Japanese exporters sold dollars for yen above 102.50 yen, analysts said.

Against other major currencies, the dollar fell to 1.3380 Swiss francs from 1.3385 francs but rose to 4.8542 French francs from 4.8482 francs. The pound rose to \$1.5540 from \$1.5433.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	文化程度	政治面貌	健康状况	婚姻状况	子女情况	其他
王德胜	男	45	山东	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
李秀英	女	38	河北	农民	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
张国强	男	52	河南	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子	
陈大伟	男	35	浙江	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子	
赵子龙	男	40	湖北	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	1子	
孙丽娟	女	32	湖南	护士	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
周建民	男	48	四川	干部	大学	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
吴小芳	女	25	广东	学生	高中	团员	良好	未婚	0子	
郑大刚	男	55	陕西	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
冯小华	女	30	山西	教师	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
马国强	男	42	安徽	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子	
朱小丽	女	27	江西	护士	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
徐大伟	男	37	福建	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	1子	
郭小芳	女	33	广西	教师	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
何大刚	男	47	云南	干部	大学	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
罗小华	女	29	贵州	学生	高中	团员	良好	未婚	0子	
宋大伟	男	50	海南	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
曹小芳	女	31	宁夏	教师	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
林国强	男	43	青海	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子	
周小华	女	26	甘肃	护士	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
吴大刚	男	36	内蒙古	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	1子	
郑小芳	女	34	新疆	教师	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
冯大伟	男	44	西藏	干部	大学	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
郭小华	女	28	四川	学生	高中	团员	良好	未婚	0子	
何大刚	男	49	重庆	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
罗小芳	女	30	湖南	教师	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
宋大伟	男	51	湖北	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子	
曹小华	女	32	江西	护士	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
林国强	男	41	浙江	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	1子	
周小华	女	27	江苏	教师	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
吴大刚	男	38	安徽	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子	
郑小芳	女	35	福建	护士	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
冯大伟	男	45	广西	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	1子	
郭小华	女	33	广东	教师	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
何大刚	男	46	云南	干部	大学	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
罗小华	女	29	贵州	学生	高中	团员	良好	未婚	0子	
宋大伟	男	50	海南	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
曹小芳	女	31	宁夏	教师	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
林国强	男	43	青海	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子	
周小华	女	26	甘肃	护士	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
吴大刚	男	36	内蒙古	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	1子	
郑小芳	女	34	新疆	教师	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
冯大伟	男	44	西藏	干部	大学	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
郭小华	女	28	四川	学生	高中	团员	良好	未婚	0子	
何大刚	男	49	重庆	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子	
罗小芳	女	30	湖南	教师	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
宋大伟	男	51	湖北	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子	
曹小华	女	32	江西	护士	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
林国强	男	41	浙江	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	1子	
周小华	女	27	江苏	教师	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
吴大刚	男	38	安徽	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子	
郑小芳	女	35	福建	护士	高中	团员	良好	已婚	1子	
冯大伟	男	45	广西	工人	初中	党员	良好	已婚	1子	
郭小										

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1934

ASIA/PACIFIC

5 Asian Countries Agree to Cooperate In Currency Crises

Compiled by the Staff from Dispatches
HONG KONG — Five Asian central banks signed a pact Monday designed to maintain stability in the region's currency markets and banking system.

At a meeting of officials from 10 central banks, five of them signed bilateral agreements allowing them to borrow from one another to bolster their reserves in times of crisis.

Under the so-called repurchase agreements, the central banks would effectively be able to borrow U.S. dollars from one another by pledging securities as collateral. Each could then use those dollars to buy its own currency in the market.

The agreements were signed by Australia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. Four of those countries said Friday they expected to sign such accords, and Australia subsequently decided to join as well.

The Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the British colony's unofficial central bank, signed with the other four central banks, said Joseph Yam, chief executive of the monetary authority. He would not say which countries had signed agreements among themselves.

Mr. Yam said the Hong Kong Monetary Authority was also discussing a bilateral repurchase agreement with China's central bank.

Governors and senior officials from the central banks of China, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines and South Korea also

so attended the gathering but were not known to have signed any accords.

A number of Asian currencies, including the Hong Kong dollar, were hit by a wave of speculation early this year amid fears that the Mexican peso crisis would spill over into Asia.

At the time, analysts said there was no fundamental reason Asian currencies should come under attack, as their economies were basically sound.

At the initiative of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the central banks of Indonesia, Malaysia, South Korea, Singapore and Thailand met in January to discuss ways of defending Asia's currencies against speculation in the wake of the Mexican peso crisis.

Gabriel Singson, governor of the Philippine central bank, said that while he did not sign any agreements Monday, he expected to do so within two months.

The agreements do not give central banks carte blanche to tap into the reserves of their neighbors, as the potential lender has the right to refuse a loan, Mr. Yam said. At this stage, the agreements only involve U.S. Treasury securities, he said.

A notable absentee from the group was Singapore, which along with Hong Kong is one of the region's biggest foreign-exchange trading centers.

Andrew Fung, an analyst at HSBC Markets, said the agreements would be strengthened if they can be extended to Singapore. (Reuters, AFP)

Burma's Bullish Goals

Bourse Will Be Born Soon, Officials Say

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

RANGOON — With many of Asia's established stock markets suffering a dose of emerging-market blues, Burma's determination to open its own stock exchange as soon as possible might appear premature.

But longtime socialist economic planners in this isolated country who now are looking toward long-term development on capitalist lines can't wait to get started — with or without portfolio investors from New York, London or Hong Kong.

"We had wanted to be started by Nov. 20, but we'll have to try for the end of the year," said Kyi Aye, governor of the Central Bank of Myanmar, as the government now calls the country. "It will definitely happen. Everything is in the pipeline."

Less than seven years into an economic program that welcomes private and foreign investment in many sectors, Rangoon is finding the actual pace of change a bit slow.

Poor and cut off from most economic aid because of the military-led government's poor record on human rights and its treatment of the political opposition, Burma does not have the money to grease the gears of its newly liberalized economy.

For example, the state now controls about 1,700 individual businesses in varying stages of financial health — many of them sickly. Although Rangoon would like to sell most of them, it so far has managed to unload only six of 51 companies it has offered for sale.

"There is a lot to be done," Mr. Kyi said. "We need a lot of public companies. Many of these shares will be denominated in local currency, but some of these shares can be sold in the international market."

Together with Daiwa Securities Co. of Japan, Rangoon is determined to establish its first securities company as soon as a new securities law is promulgated. Then, once negotiations are concluded, a Daiwa joint venture with state-owned Myanmar Economic Bank is to supervise over-the-counter trading in as many as

20 Burmese companies that have sold shares to individual investors.

At this point, most public companies in Burma are state-controlled or are joint ventures of state-owned businesses with private and foreign investors. But a handful, such as First Myanmar Investment Co., are completely in private hands.

"I don't think it will be too long coming," said Serge Pun, who heads First Myanmar, one of several businesses he has established in Burma and Hong Kong over the past few years. "The government is not shy of showing their determination to do it."

First Myanmar already has 1,900 shareholders, according to Mr. Pun, and a lively trade in its shares is conducted at its headquarters near Rangoon's central train station.

If all goes according to plan with over-the-counter trading, state planners will wait until at least five securities firms have been formed before establishing a full-fledged stock exchange. Mr. Pun said he planned to run one of the initial five firms and would soon announce a joint venture of his own with a foreign brokerage concern.

Skeptics point to Vietnam's difficulties in establishing a stock market when predicting numerous postponements for Rangoon's ambitious plans. Hanoi has struggled to create a legal framework and a suitable number of candidates for listing.

But officials in Rangoon appear to have fewer ideological reservations about a stock market than their Communist neighbors, and they have a legal system still largely intact from British colonial days.

Rangoon also has the example of its close ally China, which started two stock exchanges in Shanghai and Shenzhen well before all their problems were ironed out.

Chinese regulators have had a difficult time keeping pace with securities market developments and rampant speculation. But hundreds of local companies have been able to raise finances in less than five years since the two markets opened, a breakthrough not lost on the budding capitalists of Rangoon.

Rate Fears And Peso Hit Stocks In Manila

Bloomberg Business News

MANILA — Philippine stocks plunged to their lowest level in more than two years Monday amid pessimism that interest rates will climb and the weakening peso will increase import costs.

The Philippine Stock Exchange composite index fell 67.60 points, or 3 percent, to 2,196.48, its lowest close since Oct. 19, 1993. Declining stocks outnumbered advancing ones by a ratio of about 12-to-1.

Shares in Petron Corp., the country's largest oil refiner, fell 5 percent. The company, of which Saudi Arabian Oil Co. owns 40 percent, has been unable to collect from a depleted state-run buffer fund that had cushioned fuel-cost increases.

Petron's profit in the nine months through September dropped 25 percent, to 1.98 billion pesos (\$75.6 million). Petron shares fell 50 centavos Monday, to 10 pesos, just 1 peso above the price at which they were listed in August 1994 and well below their peak of 21.50 reached a year ago.

Analysts said foreign funds had been pulling money out of Asia's emerging markets amid concern that inflation was threatening growth in the region.

"Every time we try to grow spectacularly, we have these embarrassing bottlenecks," said Alexander Gilles, research chief at Anscor Hagedorn Securities Inc.

The Philippine central bank has raised rates to combat what it says is an attack on the peso, and shares in property companies have suffered from the prospect of a sustained rate increase.

Filinvest Development Corp., a large Philippine property company, saw its shares drop about 8 percent, to 15.25.

A sharp fall in the value of the peso would also make imports more expensive.

Philippine inflation is running at an annual rate of about 11 percent. The economy grew at an annual rate of 5.0 percent in the second quarter, down from 5.5 percent in the first quarter.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		9,373.81	9,267.90	+0.93
Singapore Straits Times		2,086.88	2,077.41	+0.46
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,126.40	2,119.70	+0.32
Tokyo Nikkei 225		18,363.82	18,151.20	+1.28
Kuala Lumpur Composite		883.80	888.91	+0.55
Bangkok SET		1,193.43	1,196.18	-0.23
Seoul Composite Index		831.64	846.95	-1.65
Taipei Stock Market Index		4,565.72	4,583.49	-0.39
Manila PSE		2,196.48	2,264.08	-2.99
Jakarta Composite Index		453.13	456.94	-0.70
Wellington NZSE-40		2,147.90	2,165.57	-0.86
Bombay Sensitive Index		3,111.23	3,102.59	+0.28

Source: Reuters

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• China and Burma joined Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam for a meeting of the Mekong River Commission in Ho Chi Minh City; the commission aims to raise \$260 million for infrastructure projects along the river, which flows through all six countries.

• PT Indosat shares fall 2 percent after Morgan Stanley Group Inc. said it would drop the stock from its Indonesia index Dec. 1 to make way for PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, which started trading last week.

• New Zealand's jobless rate fell to 6.1 percent at the end of the third quarter from 6.3 percent in the second quarter; employment rose by 20,000, about double what analysts had expected.

• Tokyo Electron Ltd., which makes equipment for semiconductor factories, will build a 4 billion yen (\$39.1 million) plant in Hillsboro, Oregon.

• S. Korea's AG granted Samsung Electronics Co. a license to make sell computer chips for so-called smart cards in South Korea; the cards can be used in pay phones, as bank cards and for pay-TV systems.

• Associated Cement Cos., India's largest cement maker, is to start making tires, a director at the company said; he would not comment on reports that the company would form a joint venture with the Japanese tiremaker Bridgestone Corp.

• NKK Corp. is to join forces with the trading companies Marubeni Corp. and Mitsubishi Corp. to form a \$17 million joint venture with China Petroleum Material & Equipment Corp. to make seamless steel drill pipe in China.

• Rockwell International Corp. plans to increase its sales in China to more than \$500 million, from about \$80 million in the latest financial year; the company plans to make large gains in avionics and automotives.

• China's aviation industry expects to double its annual passenger and freight volume between now and the end of the century. AP, Bloomberg, Reuters

Daiwa to Slash Assets

Reuters

TOKYO — Daiwa Bank Ltd. said Monday it would cut assets related to its international operations by \$26.7 billion, or slightly more than half, under a restructuring plan ordered by Japanese authorities.

The plan commits Daiwa to making drastic reductions in its lending, securities and trading operations abroad over the next 11 months.

Japan's Finance Ministry required Daiwa to submit the plan after U.S. authorities told the bank this month to shut its U.S. operations by Feb. 2 for allegedly concealing \$1.1 billion in bond-trading losses at its New York branch.

Merrill Gets a Warning in Tokyo

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — The Tokyo Stock Exchange served Merrill Lynch & Co. on Monday with a warning for breaking a stock-trading rule that this month brought the brokerage a two-day partial suspension from trading by the Finance Ministry.

The exchange said its chairman, Mitsuhide Yamaguchi, had given a stern warning to Hisashi Moriya, chairman of Merrill Lynch Japan Inc., and had asked him to "make improvements."

It was the "lightest measure" that the exchange could have taken in view of the violation, a spokesman for the exchange said. The warning was issued to record the fact that Merrill Lynch had violated a rule and to caution the firm not

to repeat the action, he said.

The exchange did not say what consequences Merrill would face if it ignored the warning.

The commission said Merrill Lynch had broken a rule prohibiting trading of stocks in companies while soliciting bids for their new shares, convertible bonds or warrant bonds as part of an underwriting.

Taiwan Semiconductor Plans to Build U.S. Plant

Bloomberg Business News

HSINCHU, Taiwan — Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Taiwan's largest chipmaker, will join with several customers to build a \$1.2 billion semiconductor-chip plant in the United States, he company said Monday.

The group will break ground in mid-1996 at a location yet to be determined, the company said.

One of the partners will be Altera Corp., an American company that makes programmable logic chips. Taiwan Semiconductor

did not list other investment partners and did not say how much of a stake it planned to hold in the new plant.

"We are continuing to be aggressive in addressing worldwide demand for semiconductor manufacturing capacity," said Don Brooks, president of Taiwan Semiconductor.

The factory will make chips for Taiwan Semiconductor's joint-venture partners and for its customers.

The Taiwan company said a few months ago it was in the early stages of planning a

U.S. plant. Gary Tseng, vice president of Taiwan Semiconductor, said last month that the company might decide on a factory site before year-end.

Taiwan Semiconductor is about 35 percent-owned by Philips Electronics NV of the Netherlands.

Also on Monday, Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs said export orders received by Taiwan companies rose 17.3 percent in October from a year earlier, to \$9.87 billion, largely because of demand for high-technology goods.

Singapore Sets Ties to Germany

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Asian economic success does not have to come at the expense of European jobs, Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said Monday. He said the economic partnership between Singapore and Germany provided a good example of the benefits of cooperation.

Speaking at a dinner for Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, Mr. Goh said the recently opened German Center for Trade and Industry in Singapore could allow small and medium-sized German companies to enter the Asia-Pacific market.

"Asia's success, contrary to the views of some pessimists in Europe, will not be at the expense of European jobs," Mr. Goh said. "Instead, we see the potential of good economic synergy between the two continents."

He said Asia, led by East Asia, was in the midst of an industrial revolution that would create a growing middle-class market for European consumer goods.

Mr. Goh pointed to the joint German-Singaporean program for training workers from developing Asian countries and the formation of a bilateral business forum as further examples of the scope for partnership between Europe and Asia.

Mr. Kohl, who is on a three-day visit to Singapore, said bilateral trade would continue growing rapidly with increased economic cooperation.

The chancellor, who has already visited China and Vietnam during the trip, is in Singapore with a 130-member delegation to expand trade and political ties with the island republic.

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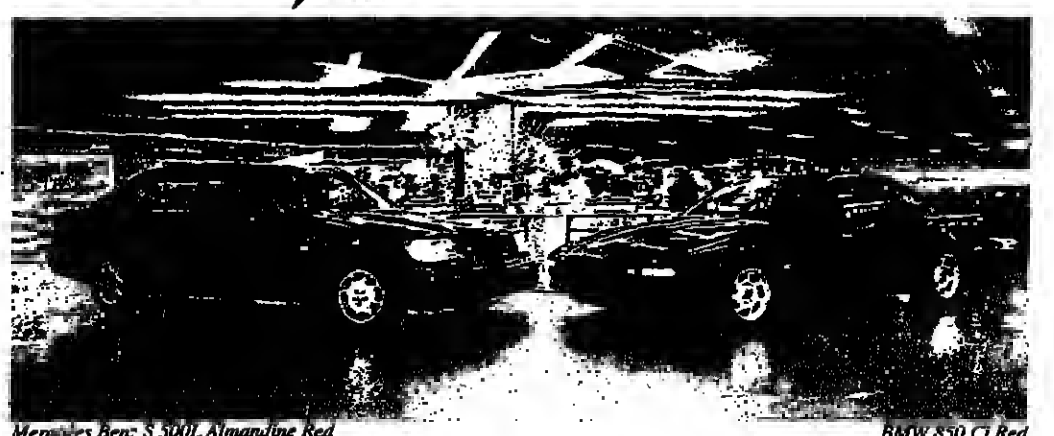
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WORLD ROUNDUP



Baltimore's Mike Pringle holds the Colts' Grey Cup.

Baltimore Is CFL Champ

CANADIAN FOOTBALL Carlos Huerta kicked five field goals Sunday as the Baltimore Stallions beat the Calgary Stampeders, 37-20, to become the first U.S.-based team to win the Grey Cup in the Canadian Football League's 33-year history. (AP)

Australia Wins Series

CRICKET Australia, without its injured leg-spinner Shane Warne, still bowled Pakistan out for 220 on the fourth day at Bellerive Oval, Hobart, to win the second test by 153 runs and go 2-0 in to wrap up the three-test series. Pakistan's batsman Aamir Sohail was fined half his match fee and suspended for two matches for throwing his bat. In the rain-hit first test between South Africa and England was abandoned as a draw on the fifth and final day. (Reuters)

Olympic Champion Dies

ICE SKATING Sergei Grinkov, 30, an Olympic and world skating champion, collapsed and died of a heart attack Monday during a practice session with his wife, Yekaterina Gordeeva, at the Olympic Ice Arena in Lake Placid, New York. Grinkov and his wife were two-time world champions and won the Olympic gold medal for pairs figure skating in 1988 and 1994. (AP)

Austrian Wins Slalom

SKIING Michael Tritscher of Austria beat Sebastian Amiez of France by 0.03 seconds in a World Cup slalom in Beaver Creek, Colorado, on Sunday. Tritscher, second to Italy's Alberto Tomba in last season's slalom standings, had a two-run time of 1 minute, 35.29 seconds. Tomba was third. (AP)

Record for Chinese Woman

WEIGHTLIFTING A Chinese weightlifter, Chen Xiaomin, set a world record on her way to sweeping three golds in women's 59-kilogram category of the world weightlifting championships. Chen, 18, lifted 123.5 kilograms in the clean-and-jerk section of the category, bettering the record of 123 kilograms set by Zou Fei of China in Istanbul last year.

Sixty-four positive dope tests have been recorded in weightlifting this year, a steep increase from 1994, according to the International Weightlifting Federation. (Reuters)

UConn Record Falls

BASKETBALL Louisiana Tech rallied from four points down in overtime to defeat the national champion, the University of Connecticut, 83-81, in the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame Tip-Off Classic. The loss ended Connecticut's 35-game winning streak. (AP)

Chiefs: Not So Pretty But 10-1 Looks Swell

The Associated Press
The Kansas City Chiefs are the perfect team for this out-of-control NFL season. They're not so pretty, but if there's a bizarre way to win, they'll find it.

The Chiefs improved to a league best 10-1 Sunday night, beating Houston 20-13 on

NFL ROUNDUP

Mark Collins' 34-yard return of Todd McNaught's fumble with 15 seconds left.

It came just a minute and 35 seconds after Chris Chandler's 40-yard pass on fourth-and-25 was plucked from the air in the end zone by a leaping Chris Sanders to tie it, and marked the fourth time the Chiefs have won this season on the last play of the game. Three came in overtime on a field goal, an interception return and a punt return and, in Sunday's game, Collins' play on a fumble forced by Doug Terry.

"I'm starting to think there may be divine intervention helping us along," a Chiefs guard, Dave Szott, said.

"To be honest, we probably didn't deserve to win in regulation," Collins said.

Cowboys 34, Raiders 21 Emmitt Smith ran for three touchdowns and Troy Aikman threw a 17-yard scoring pass to Michael Irvin. Smith, who gained 111 yards on 19 carries, scored on runs of 13, four and four yards and has 20 rushing touchdowns for the season, — four short of the NFL record for a season with five games left.

Irvin caught seven passes for 109 yards, while Aikman was 19 of 24 for 227 yards.

Oakland played the second half without Jeff Hostetler, who reinjured his left shoulder, and 40-year-old Vince Evans threw TD passes of 24 yards to Tim Brown and 16 yards to Kerry Cash, pulling the Raiders to 31-21 early in the fourth quarter.

It was an emotional lift for the Cowboys after their loss at home last week to banged-up San Francisco.

"When we lost that game last week, we lost a lot. A lot of emotion," Smith said. "Believe me, it's up to a lot of people. I think this game was very important for us."

Falcons 34, Rams 6 Jeff George passed for 352 yards and four touchdowns, three to Terance Mathis, as the Falcons handed St. Louis its fourth loss in five games and took the lead in the National Football Conference West, pending San Francisco's game Monday night. The two teams came into the game tied for the division lead.

Mathis had 10 catches for 134 yards. Isaac Bruce of the Rams, seeking to tie the NFL record with his fourth straight 100-yard receiving game, came up 10 yards short by catching seven passes for 90 yards.

Broncos 30, Chargers 27 Terrell Davis ran for 176 yards, including 53 on Denver's game-winning drive, and the Broncos won on Jason Elam's 32-yard field goal with 2 seconds left. Denver had blown a 27-10 lead before the winning drive.

The defending AFC champion, San Diego, playing for the second straight week without running back Natrone Means, fell to 4-7.

Bills 28, Jets 26 Jim Kelly threw for 316 yards, hitting Billy Brooks seven times for 103 yards and two touchdowns, and Buffalo held on to win when Thomas Smith broke up the Jets' two-point conversion pass with no time left.

The Jets pulled within two points when Boomer Esiason hit Adrian Murrell with a 41-yard desperation pass in the end zone.

Vikings 43, Saints 24 A day after turning 39, Warren Moon turned in one of the best performances of his 12-year NFL career with 338 yards and four touchdowns for Minnesota.

He led the Vikings on scoring drives all seven times he got the ball against a defense that had given up fewer than 20 points in each of the last four games.

Eagles 28, Giants 19 For the second time this year, Randall Cunningham polished off the New York Giants for Rodney Peete.

Just as he did five weeks ago when he last played, Cunningham finished for Peete, who hurt his hip. Fred Barnett caught two TD passes from Peete and Ricky Waters rushed for two scores for the Eagles.

In games reported in early editions Monday:

Steelers 48, Bengals 31 Kordell Stewart's 71-yard touchdown reception was the crushing blow as the Steelers scored 36 straight points in the second half for a victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

Pittsburgh overcame an 18-point deficit, its second-biggest comeback ever, for its fourth straight victory. The Steelers took control of the AFC Central at 7-4 and avenged an earlier 18-point loss to Cincinnati (4-7).

Packers 31, Browns 20 The Browns lost for the third straight time since the oaks broke that they're moving to Baltimore, falling to Green Bay as Brett Favre passed for three touchdowns and ran for another.

Favre, who threw five touchdown passes in a victory over Chicago last week, was impeccable again, completing 23 of 29 for 210 yards. He gave Green Bay a 21-3 halftime lead with short scoring passes to Dorsey Levens, Mark Chmura and Anthony Morgan, then interrupted the Browns' attempt at a fourth-quarter comeback by scrambling four yards for a touchdown.

Cowboys 34, Patriots 10 Marshall Faulk outplayed Curtis Martin, New England's rookie running sensation, and Jim Harbaugh did the same to Drew Bledsoe as Indianapolis beat New England.

Indianapolis broke a two-game losing streak in a key AFC East matchup. The Patriots suffered a severe blow to their already slim playoff chances.

Panthers 27, Cardinals 7 Having already broken the record for victories by an expansion team, Carolina is ready to double it, winning for the fifth time in six games. Kerry Collins threw for 201 yards and two touchdowns Sunday and the Panthers held Arizona to its lowest yardage total in 40 years.

Seahawks 27, Redskins 20 Robert Blackmon intercepted passes from both Washington quarterbacks, Gus Frerotte and Heath Shuler, sending one to the beach and thwarting the other's comeback attempt, and Chris Warren ran for 136 yards as Seattle beat the Redskins.

In an inconsistent game between inconsistent teams, Seattle took advantage of five Washington turnovers to win its third straight game.

The Redskins threw four interceptions and lost a fumble to lose their third in a row.

Lions 24, Bears 17 Don Majkowski threw a 11-yard touchdown pass to Herman Moore with 2:32 left, and the Lions won their second straight game since the Detroit owner William Clay Ford gave Coach Wayne Fontes an ultimatum — make the playoffs or face a firing.

Receivers Brett Perriman, who had a career-high 12 catches for 142 yards, and Moore, who caught six for 68, got open all day against the Bears' injury-depleted and inexperienced cornerbacks.

Buccaners 17, Jaguars 16 Tampa Bay hung on to win after Steve Buechele's 3-point conversion pass to Jimmy Smith was caught just out of bounds with 37 seconds left.

With the Jaguars trailing, 17-10, Buechele, replacing the injured Mark Brunell early in the fourth quarter, threw a 12-yard scoring pass to Pete Mitchell, completing a 96-yard drive. Rather than go for the extra point and probable overtime, Tom Coughlin, the Jaguars' coach, decided to go for two and the win but failed.



Deion Sanders of Dallas outjumping Raghib Ismail of Oakland to intercept a pass. The Cowboys won the game, 34-21.

College Basketball's Sorriest Statistic What Can Be Done About 39% Graduation Rate?

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

The season has barely started, but the results are already in.

What follows are not first-half scores; they are graduation rates:

UCLA 25, Arizona 20
Seton Hall 36, Syracuse 21
Louisville 27, Kentucky 21
Georgia Tech 33, Georgia 19
Minnesota 19, Illinois 13

These percentages are far from the only

chilling figures that provide evidence of years of institutional failure or neglect beyond the games.

As the U.S. college basketball season begins to gather pace, let's remember that the graduation rate of 39 percent among all male basketball players in the 197 Division I-A schools is the lowest among any group of athletes, male or female, in the National Collegiate Athletic Association report released earlier this year.

Football players at the same schools graduated at a 53 percent rate.

This is not about that tiny percentage of future superstars who leave school a year or two early to collect their millions. It has more to do with the myth of basketball as an end rather than a means, a sales pitch made simpler by the development of professional leagues throughout the world.

"Pick a country," said Richard Lapchick, director of Northeastern University's Center for Sport In Society, an organization responsible for 9,000 former college athletes' returning to school to earn their degrees after their eligibility had expired.

"Even South Africa now has a pro league with American players playing in it, and that's making it worse," he said. "The ability to exceed the illusion of that dream beyond college is in multiples of what it was 10 years ago."

The latest edition of the association's

annual report includes scholarship athletes who entered school in the freshman classes from 1985 through 1988 and graduated within six years.

The method for producing the numbers is imperfect, and not always fair. If a player accepts a scholarship, transfers and graduates from another school, his departure counts against the initial school's percentage.

And the six-year span means that coaches who have inherited an academic shambles will be left with a lingering reputation.

The Kansas rate of 30 percent includes much of the Larry Brown era, a period that included both a national championship and violations that led to NCAA sanctions.

Connecticut, which has a less-than-ordinary 43 percent rate that includes a period before the arrival of Jim Calhoun, graduated all five of its seniors in the remarkable class of 1995. The success of that group, and others entering college after 1988, is not yet reflected in the survey.

But there are far too many embarrassing numbers to suggest that misleading statistics are to blame, particularly at schools where coaches established their programs years ago.

At the highest level of the college game, the coach is the chief executive officer and personnel director. Assistants investigate the backgrounds of players. The head coach often closes the deal, looking parents in the eye as he makes his pitch.

The intensely personal selection process, and the extensive tutoring services often available to athletes, far exceeds anything within reach of the normal student. If a player does not work out, the coach should share the blame.

But where is the accountability? Would Lou Henson have survived at Illinois with a winning percentage of .130? Would Jim Boheim still be at Syracuse if he won 21 percent of his games? What

would Missouri's Norm Stewart be doing for a living now with a winning percentage of .250?

George Raveling, the former Southern California coach who once had the word "educator" painted outside his office, was at the University of Southern California for all but one of the incoming classes in the survey. The USC rate was 20 percent. Indiana's 56 percent rate, while not an eyesore, hardly approaches Bob Knight's reputation of making iron-fisted academic demands.

Other programs, with similar competitive pressures, have built superior records. Providence had a 91 percent rate with classes that included the 1987 Final Four team. John Thompson, who took over a pitiful Georgetown team in 1972 and placed a symbolic deflated basketball in his office, has an 86 percent rate. Duke's 69 percent rate is an off year. North Carolina (82 percent), Villanova (83 percent), Virginia (83 percent) and Stanford (86 percent) somehow find a way.

Here is an inducement to help the others along. If university presidents are serious about improving academic performance, they can add some minimum graduation rates and consequences for a failure to reach them.

If a team wants to play in one of those early-season events that are exempt from the maximum allowable number of games, such as a Hawaii tournament trip, the rate must be at least 50 percent. And if the figure drops below 35 percent in two consecutive reports, and the same coach is still in place, the school would be ineligible for one NCAA tournament.

All right, so such a rule would lead to the same response that has greeted so many other rules: instantaneous circumvention in the form of an easily gamed degree.

But for the hundreds of players at risk, the potential of a bogus diploma, as sad as that would be, is not nearly as bad as a bogus education.

Nelson's Four-Guard Tricks Almost Fail the Knicks

The Associated Press
Don Nelson's unorthodox lineups have been working pretty well for the New York Knicks, who have won seven of their first nine games. His latest gimmick — four guards and a big man — was successful for a while against the Vancouver Grizzlies, but with the game slipping away, Nelson was forced to go back to his conventional starting lineup. Even the starters nearly didn't get it done. New York needed Patrick Ewing's basket with 30 seconds left to defeat Vancouver, 98-93, Sunday night.

Despite bailing the Grizzlies, the league's lowest-scoring team average, to 19 points in the third quarter, the Knicks couldn't build a lead until Nelson went to a lineup of Derek Harper, Gary Grant, Hubert Davis and John Starks, teaming first with forward Anthony Mason, then Ewing.

The Knicks' starters came back just before Greg Anthony, the former Knick who was left unprotected in the expansion draft, hit a three-pointer to tie the game at 91. Ewing grabbed a rebound and scored to put the Knicks ahead for good with 30.5 seconds left.

Hawks 108, Kings 94 In Sacramento, California, Mookie Blaylock hit two long three-pointers to launch a fourth-quarter spurt, and Steve Smith had 32 points to lead Atlanta. The Hawks, winning for the fifth time in six games, denied the Kings their best 10-game start since 1968-69 when the franchise was the Cincinnati Royals.

Lakers 109, Clippers 88 In Inglewood, California, Cedric Ceballos scored 13 of his 25 points in a five-minute span of the fourth quarter as the Lakers snapped the Clippers' five-game winning streak and averaged a 25-point loss to the Clippers last December.

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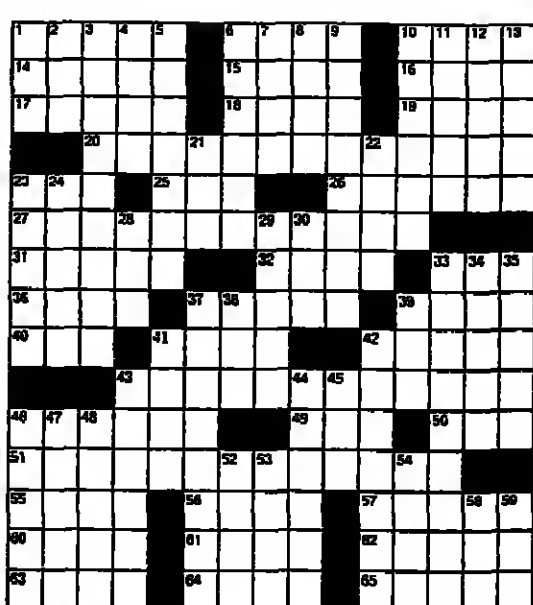
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19 Bower lower
20 Lions opposite sides

23 "— humbug!"
24 Legitimate
25 Lepidopterist's find
27 "Sea Hunt" star
31 Sewing cases
32 Scholarship factor
33 The usual
34 Big stinger
37 Solish one
38 Singer Guthrie
40 "— you satisfied?"
41 Brazilian booter
42 "— for Adano"
43 With 51-Across, Robert Waller best seller
44 Varve
45 Sign of stage success
50 "Ciao"
51 See 43-Across
52 Guitarist
53 Clapton
54 Implement
57 Suffix with pod- or psych-
58 One way to run
61 Needing irrigation
62 Turgenev lady
63 Ex-L.A. team
64 Narrow street
65 "Get outta here!"



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Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 20

ASHE OAST ICAN
CHOP ALE DRAPE
HORSEFEED EMBED
ENJOYERSE OVAL
DEEMS ARI EFT
TIRADES GOO
IMPS NERO ERROR
FEELINGONESOATS
ELTON AMINIMS
AER PRASEES
REO ROD ACERS
GRIP TERRARIA
BARON RACETRACK
ADAPT ETRE IDEE
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SPORTS

The Real Test For Champions

Reuters
Ajax Amsterdam, the current cup holder, meets the all-time European Cup winner, Real Madrid, in a crucial Champions' League clash Wednesday at the Santiago Bernabeu stadium.

Real, whose record of six titles still stands after 29 years, must beat the Dutch, four-time winners, if it is to stand a chance of winning Group D and avoid playing Juventus, the favorite in the quarterfinals.

The Spanish team, which might have been expected to feel the strain of the resignation of its longtime president, Ramon Mendoza, are in fact in a better frame of mind for the match than at any time this season.

Real lost, 1-0, when the two teams met in Amsterdam in their first group match in September. The team was only in seventh place in the Spanish league before this weekend but beat the leaders, and local rivals, Atletico Madrid, 1-0, on Saturday, showing a resilience in defense that had been lacking.

Ajax takes with it a record of achievement that would dwarf even the Real of old, which won its first five European Cups between 1956 and 1960 and a sixth title in 1966.

Ajax, which won the trophy in May and before that from 1971 to 1973, is unbeaten in 49 league games after the 4-1 victory Sunday over Groningen and a record 15 European Cup matches. Yet minor injuries are signs that the pressure is beginning to exact a toll.

It is the clubs' sixth meeting in the competition. Real won its

first-round clash over two legs in the 1967-68 season and Ajax took the two-legged semifinal of 1973.

Juventus, which has already won Group C with two games to spare, is at home to Borussia Dortmund, which it beat, 3-1, away in September at the start of an impressive European Cup run not matched by patchy league form. But the Italians beat Fiorentina, 1-0, on Sunday and may rest a number of first-choice players, including either Alessandro Del Piero or Gianluca Vialli, on Wednesday, knowing it has clinched the group and faces second-place Parma next weekend.

Dortmund, seven points behind Juventus in second place, is vying with the 1986 winners, Steaua Bucharest, for the other quarterfinal berth in the group. The Romanians are away to Glasgow Rangers, who will only retain a chance of qualifying if they win and the Germans lose.

Dortmund's coach, Ottmar Hitzfeld, fears his team could lose unless it improves on Saturday's league performance despite a 4-1 victory.

"We will not pass the test in Italy with a performance like that against Karlsruhe," he said.

In the top half of the quarterfinal draw, Spartak Moscow has already qualified and looks set to secure top place in Group B when takes on the Blackburn Rovers at home.

Rovers, at the bottom of the group with only one point, suddenly found championship form in a 7-0 rout of Nottingham Forest in their English Premier League game last Saturday.

Legia Warsaw, five points behind Spartak, can close the gap to two with victory in Norway over Rosenborg and a defeat for the Russians in Moscow.

Panathinaikos' only defeat was away to Aalborg, its opponent on Wednesday. It has just been beaten for the first time in the Greek league this season, 1-0, by its Athens rival, AEK.

The UEFA Cup, featuring six former European Cup winners, enters the third round on Tuesday. Bayern Munich is at home to Benfica in the first leg of the only tie that pits two of them against each other.

FIFA Bows to Europe
The leaders of the soccer federations of the six continents met Joao Havelange, the head of world soccer's governing body, FIFA, in Zurich on Monday and

wrested away some of his power. The meeting endorsed a plan from the European soccer body UEFA to reform the sport, force FIFA to share World Cup revenues and increase the powers of the continental federations.

Ancona's trainer, Massimo Cacciatori, hit in the face last week in a brawl after an Anglo-Italian Cup match against Birmingham City, had surgery for a broken jaw.



Harvesting the Lily Ponds for a Crop That Falls From the Skies

A woman scavenging for golf balls in a pond at the Royal Hoog Kong Golf Club during the last round of the Hong Kong Open. Gary Webb, of the United States, closed with three birdies for a five-under-par 66 for a 13-under total of 271 and a two-stroke victory over Rafael Alarcon of Mexico. Payne Stewart shot a 66 to finish at 281. Sam Torrance closed with a 73 for 284.

the 1987 champions Porto away.

The Portuguese team, which began as the group favorite, is two points behind and must win to retain a chance of qualifying.

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Sharks and Flyers Are Lifted by Trades

The Associated Press
It hasn't taken long for a couple of National Hockey League trades to make an impact.

For the third successive game, goaltender Chris Terreri was outstanding for San Jose. And this time the Sharks even won, defeating the Chicago Blackhawks, 3-2, Sunday night.

In Philadelphia, Pat Falloon contributed to a Flyers' victory

NHL ROUNDUP

for the second successive game, scoring a goal for his new team in a 3-2 overtime triumph over Vancouver.

"I'm just trying to score a couple goals and help out anyway I can," said Falloon, who was acquired from San Jose on Thursday for a couple of 1996 draft picks.

Terreri, acquired Wednesday from the New Jersey Devils for a second-round draft choice next year, stopped 28 shots. Terreri also played well in starts at St. Louis on Thursday and Dallas on Friday, both losses. He surrendered just two goals each time and stopped a combined total of 66 shots.

For a change, the Flyers' Legion of Doom line wasn't a factor in either of their weekend victories. Eric Lindros, who centers the line, had a meaningless goal at the end of Saturday's victory at Hartford.

This time, it was the unheralded Chris Therien who scored the game-winner 32 seconds into overtime. Falloon contributed a first-period goal that temporarily tied the game, 1-1. The victory in Philadelphia

extended the Flyers' unbeaten streak to four. The Canucks, 0-5-1 in their last six games, had tied the game, 2-2, on Alexander Mogilny's 16th goal 3:13 into the third.

Sharks 2, Blackhawks 2 In Chicago, Terreri's performance helped San Jose snap a seven-game losing streak.

San Jose, which won for just the second time in 20 games this season, got goals from Ulf Dahlén, Craig Janney, and Kevin Miller. Denis Savard scored twice for Chicago, which plays its next seven games on road.

Sabres 6, Senators 0 In Buffalo, New York, Dominik Hasek had 31 saves and gained his first shutout of the season as the Sabres defeated Ottawa.

The Vezina Trophy winner continually frustrated the last-place Senators, who lost their eighth straight and dropped to 6-13-0 in the Northeast Division.

Donald Audene had two goals and Brad May, Matthew Barnaby, Pat LaFontaine and Derek Plante each scored one for the Sabres, who have won four straight. Buffalo reached .500 for the first time since the second game of the season.

"Winning is contagious," said the Sabres' coach, Ted Nolan. "If you're on a roll you keep it going. These guys are coming to the rink every day and going to work."

Flames 4, Mighty Ducks 3 Brian Skrudland scored twice and Jody Hull once during a 3-07 span midway through the third period as visiting Florida rallied to beat Anaheim. Anaheim blew a 3-1 lead.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

W L Pct GB

New York 17 10 69.1

Boston 16 11 66.7

Miami 15 12 64.3

Orlando 14 13 61.9

Philadelphia 13 14 59.5

Washington 12 15 57.1

Charlotte 11 16 54.8

Cleveland 10 17 52.4

Detroit 9 18 50.0

Indiana 8 19 47.6

Milwaukee 7 20 45.2

Pittsburgh 6 21 42.9

Toronto 5 22 40.5

Utah 4 23 38.1

Washington 3 24 35.7

New York 2 25 33.3

Philadelphia 1 26 30.9

Charlotte 0 27 28.6

Cleveland -1 28 26.2

Detroit -2 29 23.8

Indiana -3 30 21.4

Milwaukee -4 31 19.0

Pittsburgh -5 32 16.7

Toronto -6 33 14.3

Utah -7 34 11.9

Washington -8 35 9.5

New York -9 36 7.1

Philadelphia -10 37 4.8

Charlotte -11 38 2.4

Cleveland -12 39 0.0

Detroit -13 40 -2.4

Indiana -14 41 -4.8

Milwaukee -15 42 -7.2

Pittsburgh -16 43 -9.6

Toronto -17 44 -12.0

Utah -18 45 -14.4

Washington -19 46 -16.8

New York -20 47 -19.2

Philadelphia -21 48 -21.6

Charlotte -22 49 -24.0

Cleveland -23 50 -26.4

Detroit -24 51 -28.8

Indiana -25 52 -31.2

Milwaukee -26 53 -33.6

Pittsburgh -27 54 -36.0

Toronto -28 55 -38.4

Utah -29 56 -40.8

Washington -30 57 -43.2

New York -31 58 -45.6

Philadelphia -32 59 -48.0

Charlotte -33 60 -50.4

Cleveland -34 61 -52.8

Detroit -35 62 -55.2

Indiana -36 63 -57.6

Milwaukee -37 64 -60.0

Pittsburgh -38 65 -62.4

Toronto -39 66 -64.8

Utah -40 67 -67.2

Washington -41 68 -69.6

NBA STANDINGS

WESTERN CONFERENCE

PACIFIC DIVISION

W L Pct GB

Seattle 17 10 69.1

Portland 16 11 66.7

Los Angeles 15 12 64.3

Golden State 14 13 61.9

Phoenix 13 14 59.5

Sacramento 12 15 57.1

Utah 11 16 54.8

Denver 10 17 52.4

Minnesota 9 18 50.0

New York 8 19 47.6

Philadelphia 7 20 45.2

Charlotte 6 21 42.9

Cleveland 5 22 40.5

Detroit 4 23 38.1

Indiana 3 24 35.7

Milwaukee 2 25 33.3

Pittsburgh 1 26 30.9

Toronto 0 27 28.6

Utah -1 28 26.2

Washington -2 29 23.8

New York -3 30 21.4

Philadelphia -4 31 19.0

Charlotte -5 32 16.7

Cleveland -6 33 14.3

Detroit -7 34 11.9

Indiana -8 35 9.5

Milwaukee -9 36 7.1

Pittsburgh -10 37 4.8

Toronto -11 38 2.4

Utah -12 39 0.0

Washington -13 40 -2.4

New York -14 41 -4.8

Philadelphia -15 42 -7.2

Charlotte -16 43 -9.6

Cleveland -17 44 -12.0

Detroit -18 45 -14.4

Indiana -19 46 -16.8

Milwaukee -20 47 -19.2

Pittsburgh -21 48 -21.6

Toronto -22 49 -24.0

Utah -23 50 -26.4

Washington -24 51 -28.8

New York -25 52 -31.2

Philadelphia -26 53 -33.6

Charlotte -27 54 -36.0

Cleveland -28 55 -38.4

Detroit -29 56 -40.8

Indiana -30 57 -43.2

Milwaukee -31 58 -45.6

Pittsburgh -32 59 -48.0

Toronto -33 60 -50.4

Utah -34 61 -52.8

Washington -35 62 -55.2

New York -36 63 -57.6

Philadelphia -37 64 -60.0

Charlotte -38 65 -62.4

Cleveland -39 66 -64.8

Detroit -40 67 -67.2

Indiana -41 68 -69.6

Milwaukee -42 69 -72.0

Pittsburgh -43 70 -74.4

Toronto -44 71 -76.8

Utah -45 72 -79.2

Washington -46 73 -81.6

New York -47 74 -84.0

Philadelphia -48 75 -86.4

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Cleveland -50 77 -91.2

Detroit -51 78 -93.6

Indiana -52 79 -96.0

Milwaukee -53 80 -98.4

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Toronto -55 82 -103.2

Utah -56 83 -105.6

Washington -57 84 -108.0

New York -58 85 -110.4

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Charlotte -60 87 -115.2

Cleveland -61 88 -117.6

Detroit -62 89 -120.0

Indiana -63 90 -122.4

Milwaukee -64 91 -124.8

Pittsburgh -65 92 -127.2

Toronto -66 93 -129.6

Utah -67 94 -132.0

Washington -68 95 -134.4

New York -69 96 -136.8

Philadelphia -70 97 -139.2

Charlotte -71 98 -141.6

Cleveland -72 99 -144.0

Detroit -73 100 -146.4

Indiana -74 101 -148.8

Milwaukee -75 102 -151.2

Pittsburgh -76 103 -153.6

Toronto -77 104 -156.0

Utah -78 105 -158.4

Washington -79 106 -160.8

New York -80 107 -163.2

Philadelphia -81 108 -165.6

Charlotte -82 109 -168.0

Cleveland -83 110 -170.4

Detroit -84 111 -172.8

Indiana -85 112 -175.2

Milwaukee -86 113 -177.6

Pittsburgh -87 114 -180.0

Toronto -88 115 -182.4

Utah -89 116 -184.8

Washington -90 117 -187.2

New York -91 118 -189.6

Philadelphia -92 119 -192.0

Charlotte -93 120 -194.4

Cleveland -94 121 -196.8

Detroit -95 122 -199.2

Indiana -96 123 -201.6

Milwaukee -97 124 -204.0

Pittsburgh -98 125 -206.4

Toronto -99 126 -208.8

Utah -100 127 -211.2

Washington -101 128 -213.6

New York -102 129 -216.0

Philadelphia -103 130 -218.4

Charlotte -104 131 -220.8

Cleveland -105 132 -223.2

ART BUCHWALD Newt's Shutdown

WASHINGTON — My favorite curmudgeon in Washington is Newt Gingrich. Apparently, he shut down the U.S. government because he felt that President Clinton snubbed him on Air Force One when they were both flying back from Prime Minister Rabin's funeral in Israel.



I have always considered Newt to be smart, but to bring the most powerful nation in the world to its knees because of a perceived presidential slight was really good thinking.

I can imagine the conversation with his wife when they arrived home from the trip.

"That does it," Newt said. "If he won't talk to me on the plane, it's no more Mr. Nice Guy. I'm going to close down the government and let the U.S. default on our government bonds for the first time in history."

I like to believe that Mrs. Gingrich tried to talk him out of it.

"Newt, maybe the President was playing gin rummy with Leon Panetta and he didn't know that you were on the plane."

"Of course he knew. That's why he put Bob Dole and me in tourist class. He even made us pay for our own drinks."

"You should have sent him a note telling him that it was no way to treat the speaker of the house."

"I did. I said that I wanted to discuss the budget with him and he explained that he was doing

the Times crossword puzzle. This town is going to be shut tighter than a drum unless I get a public apology."

"Did you talk it over with Bob Dole?"

"He told me that I could shut down the Grand Canyon as far as he was concerned. Bob said that when Clinton seated us at the back of the plane with the bomb-sniffing dogs, he insulted the entire Republican Party and he will be impeached for it when no one picks up the country's garbage next week."

"Newt, are you planning to go public with the snub?"

"I have to. The American people will start to ask why we have shut down the government. When the good citizens hear what they fed us for lunch on Air Force One, they'll understand our decision."

"Maybe you ought to sleep on it, Newt."

"That's another thing. Do you think that the speaker of the house should be seated three across on the plane between two Marine guards?"

"Hillary was very nice to me, Newt."

"She's always nice to the wives. But she walked right past me when she handed out the hot towels. Some day when the history books are written, that airplane ride will go down as the defining moment of this century."

If the president makes the speaker of the house exit out the back door of the plane again, every government worker in the country will be sent home."

"I get so upset when you're angry, Newt."

"I have always said, 'Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do to your country.'"

Finding New Ways to Foil the World's Art Thieves

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

LONDON — Every time a museum or a private collection has a major art theft, the ghost of Dr. No seems to stir, as if the only credible reason for stealing an instantly recognizable painting were to satisfy the passion of some manic millionaire to view a masterpiece in the privacy of his castle.

As it happens, international art crime is far less romantic. Last year, Norway's National Gallery recovered Edward Munch's "Scream" after thieves tried to sell it to undercover agents for one-hundredth of its estimated worth.

A year earlier, priceless paintings by Vermeer and Goya, stolen in Ireland in 1986, were found in the trunk of a car in Belgium.

Indeed, while sensational thefts of famous paintings continue to draw headlines, the best protection for these works may be that it is impossible to disguise them. "The most valuable works of art can't be sold anywhere, but the thieves are so dumb that they don't realize it," said Charles Hill, head of the arts and antiques squad of London's Metropolitan Police.

Unfortunately, however, most art thieves are not dumb. And if experts now estimate the booming international trade in stolen, smuggled and looted art to be worth \$4.5 billion to \$6 billion per year, it is because these thieves know precisely where to find buyers for the great majority of stolen goods.

The immense complexity of combating this largely invisible organized crime was underlined at "Art Theft and Its Control," a two-day conference that brought together representatives of museums, insurance companies, dealers, auction houses, Interpol, Scotland Yard and Unesco.

Predictably, those attending the conference last week, organized by Lloyd's of London Press in association with the Art Loss Register, heard a dismal string of stories of art theft, pillaging and trafficking, as well as disheartening estimates that only 5 percent of all stolen art is

recovered. Fingers were also pointed at unprincipled art dealers as important accomplices in this trade.

Yet what made the conference unusual was that, rather than just bemoaning the lack of government and police action, it focused on practical ways of fighting the plague, including the use of new security and identification techniques and computerized records of stolen objects, the adoption of tighter ethical codes and promotion of a new international convention on the return of stolen or illegally exported art.

Part of the problem lies in defining stolen art. As Constance Lowenthal, executive director of the New York-based International Foundation for Art Research, noted, "art theft is only a little younger than art itself," with the Roman, Habsburg and Napoleonic empires, Nazi occupation forces and the Soviet army among the most infamous collectors of spoils of war.

Further, major European and American museums boast fine collections of Egyptian, Greek and Roman art that were formed in the 19th century under dubious circumstances, while over the past 50 years pillagers and smugglers have helped satisfy the Western demand for ancient art from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Now, with the collapse of communism, the former Soviet bloc is the latest region to be ransacked by thieves and smugglers for its art.

But while the Western art interests represented at the London conference try to encourage art-rich poor countries to safeguard their sites (France, for example, has trained the 450-member Heritage Police to protect Cambodia's Angkor Wat), they favor closer monitoring of Western markets for Third World antiquities by insisting that museums and dealers establish the legality of their purchases.

Even here, though, it is not always easy for source countries to prove that art objects have been stolen, as Turkey discovered in its nine-year battle with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York to recover the so-called Lydian Hoard of silver looted from tombs in its Usak region in the



Munch's "Scream": The thieves tried to sell it to undercover agents.

1960s. Although the objects were returned to Turkey in 1993, the very fact that they were looted meant they were undocumented.

Museums are becoming more cautious about handling Third World antiquities. This fall, the British Museum threatened to withdraw \$7 million in loan to the Royal Academy's show "Africa: The Art of a Continent" if the academy also displayed a separate collection of terracotta sculptures looted from Mali.

In theory, antiquities from, say,

Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, which establishes that the possessor of a stolen or illegally exported object must return it even if it was acquired in good faith. Claimants must file for restitution within three years of tracing the object and within 50 years of its disappearance.

But there are still doubts about the effectiveness of this new convention, negotiated at the Rome-based International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, known as Unidroit. It was approved in June, with 37 countries voting in favor, five against and 17 abstaining, among them the United States.

The heated debate on the convention here this week in turn reflected the depth of opposition among Western art dealers, who say that the ban on illegally exported cultural objects could destroy the trade in antiquities from art-rich countries.

There is nonetheless wide support in the West for the convention's proposed way of handling stolen art because, with the exception of renowned paintings, most such objects eventually find their way onto the market. Here, the innocent buyer of a stolen object can receive compensation only by demonstrating "due diligence" in determining that it had not been stolen.

Insurance companies, which paid close to \$1 billion last year for artworks stolen in Britain alone, are particularly eager for both museums and collectors to improve their security and to tap new technologies for marking art objects for identification, including use of chemical codes, electronic tagging, bar codes, microphotography and laser fingerprinting.

Still, with stolen art objects often moved quickly across borders to countries where they are less known, victims of art theft must be prepared to be patient. Mose Kislak's "Bouquet of Flowers," for example, was stolen in Paris in 1979 and found in Tel Aviv 15 years later. "If a painting is not recovered in the first few days," Nick Gargan of Interpol's London office noted discouragingly, "it could take months or years."

POSTCARD

The Grandfatherly New York Cabbie From Hell

By Joe Sexton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The cab fare was \$3, and the woman paid with a \$5 bill. The driver, Raymond Colucci, his voice full of hushed innocence, turned from the wheel and told the woman she had given him only a single, which he handed over. The woman, skeptical but rushed, handed back a \$10 bill. Colucci gave her \$6 in change after the woman told him he could keep a dollar for a tip.

The back-seat math worked out this way: A \$3 ride had cost the woman \$8.

And Colucci, after adding to the illicit wad of profits he kept bound with a rubber band above his cab's windshield visor, circled back to the Port Authority bus terminal in search of another fare.

There was no violence, no exchange of epithets, just another score for a man identified last week by the Taxi and Limousine Commission as one of the 10 worst cabbies in the city.

His sparkling blue eyes and grandfatherly tone notwithstanding, Colucci, 58, may also have been the most corrupt of the 10, officials said. "Oh, he is a sweetheart," Christopher Lynn, the chairman of the Taxi and Limousine Commission, said. An administrative law judge later found Colucci guilty of ripping off the woman.

"His scam was to sound like the calmest, most rational man in the world," Lynn said. "Butter wouldn't melt in this man's mouth. But he had been stealing money from people every day he drove a cab in this city."

Lynn said it was impossible to estimate how much money Colucci may have swindled from riders in his 20 years of driving a cab. And he said he had opted not to turn the information over to prosecutors because he

was not convinced they would be moved to mount a criminal case against a relatively small-time operator.

Colucci did not return a telephone message left with his family seeking his comment.

According to Lynn, when Colucci was informed recently that his license to drive a cab had been revoked, he asked how long he would be sidelined. After being told "forever," Colucci made one final pitch for his job: He told Lynn that because the city's cabbies were dominated by immigrants who had trouble with the language and were unfamiliar with the city, New York really needed a man like him.

There aren't many like me left, he said. The appeal was rejected. Colucci turned to go, but paused to ask if, since he was done driving a cab, he could get back the \$250 he had paid as his final fine.

"The man was incurable," Lynn said.

WEATHER

Europe									
	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Today	High	Low
Algeria	21/12	25/25	21/12	21/12	25/25	21/12	Algeria	21/12	25/25
Amsterdam	9/16	16/16	9/16	9/16	16/16	9/16	Amsterdam	9/16	16/16
Antwerp	7/14	13/13	7/14	7/14	13/13	7/14	Antwerp	7/14	13/13
Athens	11/16	16/16	11/16	11/16	16/16	11/16	Athens	11/16	16/16
Berlin	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Berlin	10/11	11/11
Birmingham	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Birmingham	10/11	11/11
Bombay	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Bombay	24/24	24/24
Buenos Aires	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Buenos Aires	10/11	11/11
Calcutta	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Calcutta	24/24	24/24
Cairo	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Cairo	24/24	24/24
Cardiff	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Cardiff	10/11	11/11
Chennai	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Chennai	24/24	24/24
Copenhagen	7/14	13/13	7/14	7/14	13/13	7/14	Copenhagen	7/14	13/13
Dakar	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Dakar	10/11	11/11
Dublin	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Dublin	10/11	11/11
Edinburgh	9/16	16/16	9/16	9/16	16/16	9/16	Edinburgh	9/16	16/16
Geneva	9/16	16/16	9/16	9/16	16/16	9/16	Geneva	9/16	16/16
Hamburg	9/16	16/16	9/16	9/16	16/16	9/16	Hamburg	9/16	16/16
Helsinki	9/16	16/16	9/16	9/16	16/16	9/16	Helsinki	9/16	16/16
Jerusalem	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Jerusalem	10/11	11/11
London	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	London	10/11	11/11
Los Angeles	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Los Angeles	10/11	11/11
Madrid	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Madrid	10/11	11/11
Moscow	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Moscow	10/11	11/11
Mumbai	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Mumbai	24/24	24/24
Nairobi	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Nairobi	10/11	11/11
Paris	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Paris	10/11	11/11
Rangoon	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Rangoon	24/24	24/24
Rio de Janeiro	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Rio de Janeiro	10/11	11/11
Sao Paulo	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Sao Paulo	10/11	11/11
Seoul	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Seoul	10/11	11/11
Shanghai	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Shanghai	10/11	11/11
Singapore	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Singapore	24/24	24/24
Taipei	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Taipei	10/11	11/11
Tokyo	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Tokyo	10/11	11/11
Washington	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Washington	10/11	11/11
Yokohama	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Yokohama	10/11	11/11

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Mostly dry but turning colder later this week in New York City and Washington, D.C. Slushy with snow flurries in Toronto, mostly dry and cold in Chicago. Pleasant in the Southeast and Florida, but turning rainy in Texas. Stormy by Friday in the Pacific Northwest.

Europe
Windy and turning chilly in London later this week with episodes of showers. Paris will have showers on Wednesday and again Friday. Rome will be rainy and cool. Some snow will fall in the Alps. Denmark and Scandinavia will turn stormy with wind, rain and snow by day.

Asia
A few showers in Japan at midweek, then turning dry and cold Thursday and Friday. Korea will turn blustery and cold, and Hainan is possible on Thursday. Hong Kong will be dry and cool, while Singapore is warm and humid with a few showers. Beijing will be cold and misty by day.

Middle East									
	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low		Today	High
Abu Dhabi	26/26	26/26	26/26	26/26	26/26	26/26	Abu Dhabi	26/26	26/26
Bahia	26/26	26/26	26/26	26/26	26/26	26/26	Bahia	26/26	26/26
Bombay	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Bombay	24/24	24/24
Calcutta	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Calcutta	24/24	24/24
Chennai	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Chennai	24/24	24/24
Cairo	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Cairo	24/24	24/24
Cardiff	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Cardiff	10/11	11/11
Chennai	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Chennai	24/24	24/24
Copenhagen	7/14	13/13	7/14	7/14	13/13	7/14	Copenhagen	7/14	13/13
Dakar	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Dakar	10/11	11/11
Dublin	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Dublin	10/11	11/11
Edinburgh	9/16	16/16	9/16	9/16	16/16	9/16	Edinburgh	9/16	16/16
Geneva	9/16	16/16	9/16	9/16	16/16	9/16	Geneva	9/16	16/16
Hamburg	9/16	16/16	9/16	9/16	16/16	9/16	Hamburg	9/16	16/16
Helsinki	9/16	16/16	9/16	9/16	16/16	9/16	Helsinki	9/16	16/16
Jerusalem	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Jerusalem	10/11	11/11
London	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	London	10/11	11/11
Los Angeles	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Los Angeles	10/11	11/11
Madrid	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Madrid	10/11	11/11
Moscow	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Moscow	10/11	11/11
Mumbai	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Mumbai	24/24	24/24
Nairobi	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Nairobi	10/11	11/11
Paris	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Paris	10/11	11/11
Rangoon	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Rangoon	24/24	24/24
Rio de Janeiro	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Rio de Janeiro	10/11	11/11
Sao Paulo	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Sao Paulo	10/11	11/11
Seoul	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Seoul	10/11	11/11
Shanghai	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Shanghai	10/11	11/11
Singapore	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	24/24	Singapore	24/24	24/24
Taipei	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Taipei	10/11	11/11
Tokyo	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Tokyo	10/11	11/11
Washington	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Washington	10/11	11/11
Yokohama	10/11	11/11	10/11	10/11	11/11	10/11	Yokohama	10/11	11/11

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, th=thunderstorms, r=rain, dr=dry, f=fog, m=mist, w=wind, h=high, l=low, v=very, m=moderate, s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, th=thunderstorms, r=rain, dr=dry, f=fog, m=mist, w=wind, h=high, l=low, v=very, m=moderate.

PEOPLE

INVITED to Denmark by the mass circulation newspaper Ekstra Bladet "to carry out another coup," Claude Khazizian succeeded in his mission. The Frenchman, who achieved notoriety earlier this year as a gatecrasher of high-profile ceremonies in France, was arrested by Danish police and questioned for several hours after he attended the wedding of Prince Joachim to Alexandra Manley in Copenhagen without an invitation. The police said they wanted to know how he managed to evade numerous security checks. Khazizian said he just mumbled to the people taking names: "I said a word — I said 'E.' He turned and turned the pages and put his finger on a name I did not see. I said 'thank you' and walked in." Khazizian caused a stir in France when it was revealed he had attended several official state functions culminating in May when he was pictured with heads of state at a ceremony at the Elysee presidential palace.

An asteroid has been named for Jerry Garcia, the Grateful Dead leader who died in August. Two